The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3001. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Expiration of the Twenty Days' Grace for the Rebels.

STARTLING MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

Rumor that New-York and Massachusetts Troops will Occupy Alexandria.

THREATENINGS FROM GOV. LETCHER.

All the Southern Ports to be Blockaded in a Week.

Great Triumph of the Unionists in Maryland.

The Safety Committee Bill Recommitted and Killed.

ANTICIPATED MOVEMENT ON CAIRO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4.

The policy of the Administration relative to the secession rebellion is beginning to crystallize in definite acts. To-day expires the twenty days' grace within which the President's proclamation warned the rebels to disperse, and we shall now immediately have practical demonstrations that his words are to be followed up by deeds.

The Virginia Secessionists, whose spies here are vigilant, have satisfied themselves that there is trouble abroad for them, and they are racing about from point to point in evident panic, without organization, or any apparent and definite object in view, except to drink bad whisky and curse "ABE LINCOLN." At no one point have they concentrated any considerable body of well-armed and equipped troops.

Alexandria has become suddenly quiet. It is rumored, apparently on good authority, that the New-York Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments are to be sent down to occupy that city on Monday next. The prohibition of exportation of provisions to Washington has been rescinded, the Alexandrians already smelling a huge rat.

The Maryland news is better again to day. Official advices are that the Assembly will reject the bill putting the State into the hands of a Secessionist Committee of safety. The entire Baltimore delegation, elected especially and without opposition, for the very purpose of passing a secession ordinance, oppose it unanimously. So much for exhibition of back bone on the part of the Government.

Respectable Baltimoreans arrived to-day, report the condition of affairs in that city as truly lamentable. Not a single guest had crossed the threshold of the Butaw House in forty-eight hours.

Coal had risen to fourteen and fifteen dollars per ton, because the usual shipments have all been stopped by the secession excitement. Many other necessaries were advancing in anticipation of a short supply. The wharves are deserted, merchants are failing at the rate of a dozen per day, though their names are kept out of the newspapers. Other merchants, who keep their doors open, have discharged their clerks, keeping only a porter to watch the store, but with nothing doing inside. The only activity visible anywhere is that of families fleeing from the city, and the wrath which they fear is to come upon it.

Within forty-eight hours, probably, the troops will approach the City of Monuments—not to destroy or injure it, but to give protection to all loyal citizens, and save them from the desperadoes who have seemed to control its military organization of late to keep decent people in terror.

There is no foundation whatever for any of the statements that members of the Foreign Legations have complained of or objected to the blockade of ports of seceding States. On the cantrary, they all recognize the blockade as a legitimate and proper proceeding under the law of nations, and one about which they have nothing to say or do. As to treaty stipulations on the subject, there are none directly or indirectly applying to the subject of a blockade by the United States Goverment of its own ports.

The improved arms obtained by the Government from Canada were not purchased, as has been stated, but were loaned at the request of Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, the agent who applied for them. The Canadian Government agreed to loan twenty-five thousand stands, and will probably loan sixty thousand in all. This may be taken as a slight token of the sort of "sympathy with secession" which the rebels have to expect from British freemen.

The President's proclamation of yesterday puzzles some who do not understand how it is that it calls for only ten new regiments of regulars, and yet that these embrace over twenty-two thousand men, when the old regiments consist of only about a thousand men each. The new regiments are to be organized on a new basis, with nearly double the number of men of the old system, each regiment being capable of subdivision into two battalions if desired—each battalion being about equal to one regiment under the old plan.

Large numbers of women are employed in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, making up tents for the army, with which they will be supplied as speedily as possible. The want of these renders delay for some designed military movements indispensable. It is intended to afford these necessary shelters to the entire forces who are not more comfortably provided for. As soon as tents can be procured, also, the entire body of troops will go into camp.

Senator WILSON called on the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. SCOTT to-day, to urge that a modified martial law be declared here, or some other means devised by which the numerous rum shops of of Washington may be closed, with a view to preventing the demoralization of the young men called here in defence of the flag. The parties applied to saw at once the value of the practical and philanthropic suggestion, and have it under consideration.

If the Government needs more vessels for the Navy than are at its command, it is suggested that favorable contracts can be made at once for the construction of any number, on whatever plans required by the Navy Department, the contractors agreeing to make their contracts subject to ratification by Congress when it meets. If this should be done, two months' valuable time would be saved. Why will not our enterprising ship-builders satisfy the Administration of their readiness to do this, by sending on their offers?

Among many strong reasons urged for not discontinuing the mails in the seceded States, is this: It is evident that the Montgomery Government, if its leaders do not admit it to be all sham, must very soon themselves undertake to carry the mails, and discontinue the United States service, because that is an act of sovereignty which they must assume, and from which they must eject the United States. Of course, under the Confederate State system, all free circulation of newspapers within the respective counties must cease. That stops the circulation of said papers, and they die. Again, on the Southern plan of making the mail system self-sustaining, horseback weekly mails must be substituted by the South for the daily coach service now enjoyed—thus cutting off traveling as well as mail facilities. It is not difficult to perceive that an assumption of mail carriage by the Confederate States, with such results, will disgust their own people with secession, and put the Montgomery Government fearfully in the wrong; whereas, if the Federal Government discontinues the mails, the effect will simply be to intensify the popular feeling South against it, while at the same time the discontinuance is an implied acknowledgement of secession, and a repudiation of the right of the Union people in the South to participate in the benefits of the Union Government. These and similar considerations have induced the Administration to forbear hitherto, and probably will, until they have tried somewhat the effect of military demonstrations to repress the rebellion.

The troops now here will probably remain as a garrison for the Capital, with a reserve force to support, if occasion shall require, any movement which may be made hereafter in Virginia or Maryland. The additional forces soon to arrive can be spared for a demonstration elsewhere.

It is twenty days only now since the President issued his proclamation calling for volunteers. In that time twenty-five thousand men have been concentrated here, forty thousand more are ready to start at a moment's notice, and two hundred thousand more are waiting impatiently for permission to share in the glory of sustaining their country's flag by bearing arms. This spectacle, springing in twenty days from a state of profound peace, has no parallel in history. In twenty days we have raised an army greater in numbers than NAPOLEON collected in the hundred days preceding Waterloo. This significant fact must startle the civilized world.

The blockade of the Chesapeake is already perfect so will be that of Charleston by Tuesday, of New-Orleans by Friday, and by Saturday next the whole Southern coast will be sealed as tight as a drum. Each port will have its blockading force, proportioned to its importance. Commodore STRINGHAM, on board the frigate *Minnesota*, will constantly cruise along the entire coast, passing rapidly from one station to another, communicating with the vessels, receiving their reports of captures, &c., seeing to it that they are properly supplied and relieved, and issuing all necessary orders. In this way the efficiency of the squadron will be greatly promoted.

The highly interesting correspondence between Mr. FAULKNER, Minister to Paris, and the French Government, relative to the application for recognition by the Southern Confederacy, has been received, and will probably be made public soon. It will be found substantially to confirm the recent letter on that subject of the TIMES' Paris correspondent, "Malakoff."

Ten o'clock at night.—It is again asserted, with much definiteness, that the Seventh, Seventy-first and Twelfth, of New-York, and the Rhode Island men are to march two hours after midnight to take possession of Alexandria City and Arlington Heights. While this is fully believed in subordinate military circles, it is positively denied in quarters where the facts should be known. Another reason for doubting the story is that many of the Rhode Islanders are strolling about town on leave, which would hardly be the case if they were to march so soon. Another rumor is that the Massachusetts Sixth proceed to morrow morning to occupy the Relay House, seven miles from Baltimore, at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They are under military orders for some point at 6 o'clock A. M. They are ambitious of service. S.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4—Midnight.

Orders were issued to-day for the *Niagara* to put to sea with sealed orders. It is supposed she goes to blockade the Mississippi River.

The articles of war are to be read to the troops at 9 o'clock to-morrow A. M.

Five thousand men under command of Gen. BUTLER, who may be joined by troops from Annapolis and the West, will probably be concentrated at the Relay House soon, in close proximity to both Baltimore and Harper's Ferry.

A large body of men, much larger than usual, are stationed at the Long Bridge to-night. The guards are being doubled at all the outer posts.

I saw to-night a letter from Gov. LETCHER to a banker in Washington, in which he said that they would have in a week thirty thousand men in the field, with ten thousand cavalry, armed with Sharp's rifles and revolvers. He expresses regret at the prospect of war, but says Virginia will repel invasion from either side.

Maj. ANDERSON arrived here to-day. He was much sought after and kindly received by the officials of the Government. He will be dined by the President and Gen. SCOTT.

CYRUS W. FIELD is in town.

Everything at the Departments and among the troops, indicates important movements on foot.

Col. ELLSWORTH has dismissed several of his men for misconduct. They were drummed out under the Rogue's March, and will be sent back to New-York stripped of their uniforms. S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4.

The Committee of the Maryland Legislature, in their interview with the President this morning, admitted both the right and the power of the Government to bring troops through Baltimore and the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which, in the discretion of the President, might be demanded, either by actual or reasonably apprehended exigencies. They express their belief that no immediate effort at secession or resistance of the Federal authority would be attempted by the Legislature or State authorities, and asked that, in this view, the State should as long as possible be spared the evils of a military occupation, or a mere revengeful chastisement for former transactions. The President replied that their suggestions and representations should be considered, but that he should now say no more than that the public interest, and not any spirit of revenge, would actuate his measures.

The friends of the Administration, to demonstrate its activity, point to the fact that Fort Pickens and all the forts in the Gulf, and Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry are fully reinforced and supplied, a blockade actually organized, the Capital of the country securely guarded, and a formidable army ready for any emergency, and besides these things the strengthening of the Navy with the least possible delay.

The War Department, especially, keeps its officers employed night and day. An immense amount of business is transacted. The telegraphic wire leading directly to the room of the very efficient Chief Clerk, is both convenient and time saving, and is constantly employed in the transmission and receipt of messages.

Col. ELLSWORTH publishes a card stating that the New-York Firemen Zouaves were recruited in great haste, hence taking some men unknown to a majority of the regiment could not be avoided. A few of these men, he says, have been conducting themselves in a discreditable manner, and he will regard it as a favor if in future all persons, who have been in any wise wronged by any one claiming to be a member of the regiment, will present themselves for the purpose of identifying them. It is, he concludes, the intention of the regiment and my own determination to free ourselves by the most summary process of all such characters the moment we can identify them.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment will forthwith be located in the neighboring city of Georgetown.

The Government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the French Court. The State Department has instructed the new Minister to Paris, Mr. DAYTON, to explicitly make known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this Government, of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

Major ANDERSON, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, and CYRUS W. FIELD arrived here to-day.

The Post-office Department, after carrying into effect its past orders as to offices, will chiefly confine its action to supplying vacancies by death and resignation, and to removals for cause. This is deemed a proper tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the loyal States, in view of the new and controlling issues of Government.

Among the recent prominent arrivals is Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, who is assiduously caring and providing for the comfort of the troops from that Commonwealth.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 3—8 P. M., }
via CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4. }

The Senate has been in session all day, and will sit all night if there is any prospect of passing the Safety bill. They since determined to put it through to-night at all hazards.

Protests are sent in from every direction. Senators are warned not to vote for it, and are threatened with hanging if they do so. Should the measure pass it will be resisted at the point of the bayonet.

The Union men of this and other counties are preparing to oppose it. If passed in the Senate, it is doubtful whether it can go through the House. E. F. U.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 3—10:30 P. M., }
via CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4. }

The Senate adjourned at 10½ to-night, without passing the Safety bill, but with a fixed determination to push it through to-morrow at all hazards.

A memorial against the passage of the measure, signed by twenty thousand citizens of Baltimore, will be presented to the House to-morrow.

The excitement regarding the bill continues to increase throughout the State. E. F. U.

FREDERICK *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4.

The triumph of the people is complete. The Public Safety bill was withdrawn this morning. The feeling of the people was too strong against it. Protests still continue to come in from Baltimore City and the State.

The opinion now is, that no Convention will be called. The populace are roused, and have taken the destiny of Maryland into their own hands

Declarations are made from all parts of the State, that troops must go through Maryland. The Union men in Baltimore and the whole State are up, and are gaining ground. Every where secession is at a discount. E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, Saturday. May 4.

The steamer *John Warner* has arrived from Annapolis. She left there this morning. There are thirty thousand troops in Washington, including some Pennsylvania regiments just arrived.

Our troops will take possession of Alexandria to-morrow. There is a small force of Secessionists there, but they keep concealed.

The Pennsylvania troops passed through Baltimore last night, and are now in Washington.

The American flag now floats over Harve de Grace The people there are friendly to Union.

The steamer *Maryland* left to-day for Annapolis, with eight cars loaded with coal and beams of lumber on her upper deck.

A transport, just arried from Annapolis, reports passing a fleet of sixteen steamboats, loaded with New-Jersey troops.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, May 4.

Half a million in specie has just arrived, under convoy from Perryville, and been sent to Washington in charge of one hundred picked men, detailed by Col. SMITH, commandant, in the absence of Gen. BUTLER in Washington.

Major ANDERSON left for Washington in the same train.

A large number of troops are expected here. Trains are ready to convey them to Washington.

The steamship *Baltic* will sail to-day for Newport, with the families and Professors of the Naval Academy here.

A fleet of steamers will also sail for Washington under convoy.

The *Alleghany* was towed from Fort McHenry yesterday. She will be heavily armed as a guard ship for Annapolis Harbor.

The Fifth Regiment of New-York relieved the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night.

A cold rain storm has prevailed for thirty-six hours.

The secretary of Gov. HICKS says that the appointment of the Board of Safety must precipitate that State into civil war. The majority of the Board are sworn to secession, and men of desperate political fortunes. The Governor soon may have to resort to Washington on the Pennsylvania line.

The great seal of the State is in Annapolis, and will be thrown into the Chesapeake sooner than be placed on the ordinance of secession. The absence of the seal is a veto.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 4.

The recommitment of the Safety Committee bill is regarded here as equivalent to killing it. Intelligence from the secession counties of the State indicate a strong revulsion in popular feeling against secession, and the members are urged not to press the measure at present.

The Union men in the city are jubilant.

MCKAIG and GORDON, of Alleghany, and HECKERT, of Cecil County, leading Secessionists, have left Frederick for home, fearing violence from the Union men. They are believed to be in equal danger from their constituents. A mass meeting will be held here on Monday afternoon.

From PETER COCKEY, of Cockeysville, I learn that this morning the Government employes, numbering nearly a hundred carpenters and laborers, had repaired the bridges on the Northern Central Road as far as Burns', and would have the road reopened to Cockeysville by Sunday, and all the bridges rebuilt by Tuesday or Wednesday. The workmen were unaccompanied by troops—the people of Baltimore County being all friendly, and aiding them all they can. The secession sentiment is killed out between this city and the Pennsylvania line.

The present indications are, that when the Pennsylvania troops arrive, they will leave the cars at the edge of the city and march round the outskirts, a distance of three miles, to cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Road and thence to Washington, unless prominent Union men here think it perfectly safe to march through the city.

But few vessels are arriving, and very few clearing for Northern ports. Three valuable cargoes arrived since Wednesday, and finding no market, left for New-York and Philadelphia without breaking bulk.

All except four companies of the State Militia in the city are discharged from duty by order of the Police, because it was believed that they could not now be made available to accomplish secession, and the cost is too great for purposes of show.

Two thousand rifles from Harper's Ferry, forwarded by the Virginia authorities to the secession leaders here a week since, are admitted by one member of the Police Board to be in their possession, but it is denied by the others. It is said they will be returned to the United States Government.

No New-York papers are received to-night. The rider of the Pony Express states that Government has taken all steamers, so that there is no communication by water from Havre de Grace to here. The steamer *Lancaster* is lying at Port Deposit, and passengers are offering high rates to be carried to Baltimore, but refused.

Snow fell here for three hours this morning.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, April 29.

Congress assembled to-day at noon, in compliance with the proclamation of President DAVIS convening an extra session.

At 12 o'clock, the President of Congress, Hon. HOWELL COBB, took his chair, and Rev. BASIL MANLEY offered a fervent invocation to the Throne of Grace.

The President then called Congress to order, and stated that they had been assembled at this time by a proclamation from the President.

The first business in order was the call of the roll, and few names were called which were not responded to.

The President stated that a quorum was present, and that Congress was now ready to transact business.

Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, stated that there were two new members present from his State, who had not been qualified, and moved that they now have an opportunity of doing so. He referred to Messrs. H. C. JONES and NICH. DAVIS, Jr., who had been elected to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of Messrs. DAVID P. LEWIS and THOMAS TEAVIS.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, said that Mr. LOUIS T. WIGFALL was present, and had not been qualified.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Mississippi, announced that Mr. J. A. ORR (the successor of Mr. W. S. WILSON) was also present, and moved that all these gentlemen be requested by the President to come forward and be qualified.

Messrs. DAVIS, JONES, WIGFALL and ORR came forward, took the oath, and subscribed to the Constitution.

Mr. T. R. R. COBB, of Georgia, said that as a quorum was present, and the Congress had been convened by the proclamation of the President, he moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on the President, and inform him that Congress was now ready to receive any communication from him.

The President appointed Messrs. T. R. R. COBB, JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., and JOHN PERKINS, Jr., that committee. The Committee retired, and in a few minutes returned and stated that the President would, in a few minutes, communicate in writing to Congress.

Mr. T. R. R. COBB offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of Congress be authorized to appoint an assistant in the place of A. B. CLITHERALL, Esq., resigned.

The President presented to Congress the annexed communication from a portion of the people of New Mexico:

MESSILLA, Monday, March 18.

To Hon. Howell Cobb, President of the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

SIR: In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a Convention of the citizens of that portion of New-Mexico known as Arizona, held at this place on the 16th inst, I have the honor herewith to transmit the inclosed preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted, with the hope that you will lay them before the Congress of the Confederate States of America for their consideration.

Signed by the President and Secretary.

On motion of Mr. CHESNUT, the reading of the preamble and resolutions referred to was postponed for the present, and the communication was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. OCHILTREE, of Texas, requested to present to Congress a communication from the Governor of the Territory of Arizona, in transmitting a copy of the Provisional Constitution, with the request that it be presented to Congress. The communication was received and referred to the Territorial Committee.

Mr. JOSSELYN, the President's private Secretary, then appeared in the hall and stated that he had a message from the President, with accompanying documents.

Mr. WITHERS asked the question whether there was anything in the message that should prevent its being read in public session.

Mr. TOOMBS replied that there was not.

The message was then read in a very distinct tone by Mr. DICKSON.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent Government for the Confederate States has been ratified by Conventions in each of those States to which it was referred. To inaugurate the Government in its full proportions and upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day, other States, identified in political principles and community of interests with these which you represent, will join this Confederacy: giving to its typical constellation increased splendor—to its government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness—and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting. The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the fifteenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary in my judgment that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the Colonies, styling themselves States, entered "severally into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretence whatever."

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this contract of alliance the war of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recognized to be independent.

The Articles of Confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, after being agreed to by the Congress; and, in obedience to this provision, under the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates, who attended a Convention "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed *by the States*, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

It was by the delegates chosen by the several States, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shown by the seventh article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the *Conventions of nine States* shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between *the States* so ratifying the same."

The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms, that each State retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt, the reservation by the States of all their sovereign rights and powers, not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution

I have italicised certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common Government and nation, and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a compact between independent States.

Strange indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth, in the Northern States, of a political school which has persistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was in effect a national Government, set up above and over the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs; the creature has been exalted above its creators; the principals have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other. And the danger of disruption arising from this cause, was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the national Congress, self interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President LINCOLN in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a County and the State in which it is situated and by which it was created. This is the lamentable and fundamentable error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States.

In addition to the long-continued and deep seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord involving interests of such transcendent magnitude as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into colonies by the mother country. In twelve, out of the thirteen States, negro slavery existed and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. The increase in the number of slaves by further importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the Government.

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the converse was the case at the South. Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interest by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting Slavery within their limits. The South were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as venders, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African Slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States, was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures were devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting amongst the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond; the constitutional provision for their relation to their owners was first evaded, then openly announced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mobbed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the Legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment by ruinous fines and long-continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries of citizens of the Southern States who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was not "to promote the general welfare or insure domestic tranquillity," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciations of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the Government with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the Slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which Slavery should be prohibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care and attention for the well being and comfort of the laboring class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about 600,000, at the date of the adoption of the Constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction Under the supervision of a superior race their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860, and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which the labor of African slaves was, and is, indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperilled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the Legislature of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures were best adapted to meet so alarming a crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798 there had existed in all of the States of the Union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was, in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs, as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious, that under the law of nations this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States repeated in its successful canvass in 1856, the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would "faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. MADISON to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed."

The principles thus emphatically announced embrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of, and redress the wrongs of which it complains. The principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. JEFFERSON in 1805, Mr. MADISON in 1809, and Mr. PIERCE in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their Conventions, determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, required that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union.

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new articles of confederation, which have been also ratified by the Convention of the several States, with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Convention which adopted the Constitution of 1787. They have organized their new Government in all its departments; the functions of the executive, legislative and judicial magistrates are performed in accordance with the will of the people, as displayed not merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the Government thus established by themselves; and but for the interference of the Government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of the right of a people to self government, peace, happiness and prosperity would now smile on our land.

That peace is ardently desired by this Government and people, has been manifested in every possible form. Scarce had you assembled in February last, when, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for the appointment of Commissioners to be sent to the Government of the United States, "for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that Government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two Governments upon principles of right, justice, equity, and good faith."

It was my pleasure, as well as my duty, to coöperate with you in this work of peace Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said, "as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled."

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the Executive, that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial coöperation, and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self-respect and the dignity of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the Government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unattainable.

On the arrival of our Commissioners in Washington, on the 5th of March, they postponed, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his administration, before engaging his attention in the object of their mission. It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the Government of the United States that the President, Congress and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on strictest justice, nor do any act to injure their late confederates."

To this communication no formal reply was received until the 8th of April During the interval, the Commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form. With the firm resolve to avoid war, if possible, they went so far, even, as to hold, during that long period, unofficial intercourse, through an intermediary, whose high position and character inspired the hope of success, and through whom constant assurances were received from the Government of the United States of peaceful intentions; of the determination to evacuate Fort Sumter; and further, that no measure, changing the existing *status* prejudicially to the Confederate States, especially at Fort Pickens, was in contemplation, but that in the event of any change of intention on the subject, notice would be given to the Commissioners. The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness, as as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this, I refer to the annexed documents marked ——, taken in connection with other facts, which I now proceed to relate:

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New-York and other Northern ports. These preparations, commenced in secrecy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed, and on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of April, transports and vessels of war, with troops, munitions, and military supplies sailed from Northern ports bound southwards. Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to their official communication of the 12th March, and thereupon received, on the 8th of April, a reply dated on the 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval, whilst the Commissioners were receiving assurances calculated to inspire hopes of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of the United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever; to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own selfishness, in order to prepare secretly the means for effective hostile operations.

That these assurances are given has been virtually confessed by the Government of the United States by its sending a messenger to Charleston to give notice of its purpose to use force if opposed in its intention of supplying Fort Sumter. No more striking proof of the absence of good faith in the conduct of the Government of the United States towards this Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this notice. According to the usual course of navigation the vessels composing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th April; yet with our Commissioners actually in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given of any military movement, the notice was not addressed to them, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give the notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given at a late hour on the 8th April, the eve of the very day on which the fleet might be expected to arrive. That this manœuvre failed in its purpose was not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive the instructions of this Government. Even then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners, and the tortuous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter if he would promise not to open fire on our forces unless first attacked. This proposal was refused and the conclusion was reached, that the design of the United States was to place the besieging force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should at once be reduced. This order was executed by Gen. BEAUREGARD, with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well-known character of that gallant officer; and although the bombardment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not waive over its battered walls, until after the apperance of the hostile fleet off Charleston. Fortunately, not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet, in abstaining from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major ANDERSON. I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the papers which accompany it for further details of this brilliant affair.

In this connection I cannot refrain from a well deserved tribute to the noble State, the eminent soldierly qualities of whose people were so conspicuously displayed in the port of Charleston. For months they had been irritated by the spectacle of a fortress held within their principal harbor, as a standing menace

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The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3001. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Expiration of the Twenty Days' Grace for the Rebels.

STARTLING MOVEMENTS ON FOOT.

Rumor that New-York and Massachusetts Troops will Occupy Alexandria.

THREATENINGS FROM GOV. LETCHER.

All the Southern Ports to be Blockaded in a Week.

Great Triumph of the Unionists in Maryland.

The Safety Committee Bill Recommitted and Killed.

ANTICIPATED MOVEMENT ON CAIRO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4.

The policy of the Administration relative to the secession rebellion is beginning to crystallize in definite acts. To-day expires the twenty days' grace within which the President's proclamation warned the rebels to disperse, and we shall now immediately have practical demonstrations that his words are to be followed up by deeds.

The Virginia Secessionists, whose spies here are vigilant, have satisfied themselves that there is trouble abroad for them, and they are racing about from point to point in evident panic, without organization, or any apparent and definite object in view, except to drink bad whisky and curse "ABE LINCOLN." At no one point have they concentrated any considerable body of well-armed and equipped troops.

Alexandria has become suddenly quiet. It is rumored, apparently on good authority, that the New-York Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments are to be sent down to occupy that city on Monday next. The prohibition of exportation of provisions to Washington has been rescinded, the Alexandrians already smelling a huge rat.

The Maryland news is better again to-day. Official advices are that the Assembly will reject the bill putting the State into the hands of a Secessionist Committee of safety. The entire Baltimore delegation, elected especially and without opposition, for the very purpose of passing a secession ordinance, oppose it unanimously. So much for exhibition of back bone on the part of the Government.

Respectable Baltimoreans arrived to-day, report the condition of affairs in that city as truly lamentable. Not a single guest had crossed the threshold of the Eutaw House in forty-eight hours.

Coal had risen to fourteen and fifteen dollars per ton, because the usual shipments have all been stopped by the secession excitement. Many other necessaries were advancing in anticipation of a short supply. The wharves are deserted, merchants are failing at the rate of a dozen per day, though their names are kept out of the newspapers. Other merchants, who keep their doors open, have discharged their clerks, keeping only a porter to watch the store, but with nothing doing inside. The only activity visible anywhere is that of families fleeing from the city, and the wrath which they fear is to come upon it.

Within forty-eight hours, probably, the troops will approach the City of Monuments—not to destroy or injure it, but to give protection to all loyal citizens, and save them from the desperadoes who have seemed to control its military organization of late to keep decent people in terror.

There is no foundation whatever for any of the statements that members of the Foreign Legations have complained of or objected to the blockade of ports of seceding States. On the cantrary, they all recognize the blockade as a legitimate and proper proceeding under the law of nations, and one about which they have nothing to say or do. As to treaty stipulations on the subject, there are none directly or indirectly applying to the subject of a blockade by the United States Goverment of its own ports.

The improved arms obtained by the Government from Canada were not purchased, as has been stated, but were loaned at the request of Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, the agent who applied for them. The Canadian Government agreed to loan twenty-five thousand stands, and will probably loan sixty thousand in all. This may be taken as a slight token of the sort of "sympathy with secession" which the rebels have to expect from British freemen.

The President's proclamation of yesterday puzzles some who do not understand how it is that it calls for only ten new regiments of regulars, and yet that these embrace over twenty-two thousand men, when the old regiments consist of only about a thousand men each. The new regiments are to be organized on a new basis, with nearly double the number of men of the old system, each regiment being capable of subdivision into two battalions if desired—each battalion being about equal to one regiment under the old plan.

Large numbers of women are employed in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, making up tents for the army, with which they will be supplied as speedily as possible. The want of these renders delay for some designed military movements indispensable. It is intended to afford these necessary shelters to the entire forces who are not more comfortably provided for. As soon as tents can be procured, also, the entire body of troops will go into camp.

Senator WILSON called on the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. SCOTT to-day, to urge that a modified martial law be declared here, or some other means devised by which the numerous rum shops of Washington may be closed, with a view to preventing the demoralization of the young men called here in defence of the flag. The parties applied to saw at once the value of the practical and philanthropic suggestion, and have it under consideration.

If the Government needs more vessels for the Navy than are at its command, it is suggested that favorable contracts can be made at once for the construction of any number, on whatever plans required by the Navy Department, the contractors agreeing to make their contracts subject to ratification by Congress when it meets. If this should be done, two months' valuable time would be saved. Why will not your enterprising ship-builders satisfy the Administration of their readiness to do this, by sending on their offers?

One, among many strong reasons urged for not discontinuing the mails in the seceded States, is this: It is evident that the Montgomery Government, if its leaders do not admit it to be all sham, must very soon themselves undertake to carry the mails, and discontinue the United States service, because that is an act of sovereignty which they must assume, and from which they must eject the United States. Of course, under the Confederate State system, all free circulation of newspapers within the respective counties must cease. That stops the circulation of said papers, and they die. Again, on the Southern plan of making the mail system self-sustaining, horse-back weekly mails must be substituted by the South for the daily coach service now enjoyed—thus cutting off traveling as well as mail facilities. It is not difficult to perceive that an assumption of mail carriage by the Confederate States, with such results, will disgust their own people with secession, and put the Montgomery Government fearfully in the wrong; whereas, if the Federal Government discontinues the mails, the effect will simply be to intensify the popular feeling South against it, while at the same time the discontinuance is an implied acknowledgement of secession, and a repudiation of the right of the Union people in the South to participate in the benefits of the Union Government. These and similar considerations have induced the Administration to forbear hitherto, and probably will, until they have tried somewhat the effect of military demonstrations to repress the rebellion.

The troops now here will probably remain as a garrison for the Capital, with a reserve force to support, if occasion shall require, any movement which may be made hereafter in Virginia or Maryland. The additional forces soon to arrive can be spared for a demonstration elsewhere.

It is twenty days only now since the President issued his proclamation calling for volunteers. In that time twenty-five thousand men have been concentrated here, forty thousand more are ready to start at a moment's notice, and two hundred thousand more are waiting impatiently for permission to share in the glory of sustaining their country's flag by bearing arms. This spectacle, springing in twenty days from a state of profound peace, has no parallel in history. In twenty days we have raised an army greater in numbers than NAPOLEON collected in the hundred days preceding Waterloo. This significant fact must startle the civilized world.

The blockade of the Chesapeake is already perfect so will be that of Charleston by Tuesday, of New-Orleans by Friday, and by Saturday next the whole Southern coast will be sealed as tight as a drum. Each port will have its blockading force, proportioned to its importance. Commodore STRINGHAM, on board the frigate *Minnesota*, will constantly cruise along the entire coast, passing rapidly from one station to another, communicating with the vessels, receiving their reports of captures, &c., seeing to it that they are properly supplied and relieved, and issuing all necessary orders. In this way the efficiency of the squadron will be greatly promoted.

The highly interesting correspondence between Mr. FAULKNER, Minister to Paris, and the French Government, relative to the application for recognition by the Southern Confederacy, has been received, and will probably be made public soon. It will be found substantially to confirm the recent letter on that subject of the TIMES' Paris correspondent, "Malakoff."

Ten o'clock at night.—It is again asserted, with much definiteness, that the Seventh, Seventy-first and Twelfth, of New-York, and the Rhode Island men are to march two hours after midnight to take possession of Alexandria City and Arlington Heights. While this is fully believed in subordinate military circles, it is positively denied in quarters where the facts should be known. Another reason for doubting the story is that many of the Rhode Islanders are strolling about town on leave, which would hardly be the case if they were to march so soon. Another rumor is that the Massachusetts Sixth proceed to-morrow morning to occupy the Relay House, seven miles from Baltimore, at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They are under military orders for some point at 6 o'clock A. M. They are ambitious of service.

S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 4.

The Committee of the Maryland Legislature, in their interview with the President this morning, admitted both the right and the power of the Government to bring troops through Baltimore and the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which, in the discretion of the President, might be demanded, either by actual or reasonably apprehended exigencies. They express their belief that no immediate effort at secession or resistance of the Federal authority would be attempted by the Legislature or State authorities, and asked that, in this view, the State should as long as possible be spared the evils of a military occupation, or a mere revengeful chastisement for former transactions. The President replied that their suggestions and representations should be considered, but that he should now say no more than that the public interest, and not any spirit of revenge, would actuate his measures.

The friends of the Administration, to demonstrate its activity, point to the fact that Fort Pickens and all the forts in the Gulf, and Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry are fully reinforced and supplied, a blockade actually organized, the Capital of the country securely guarded, and a formidable army ready for any emergency, and besides these things the strengthening of the Navy with the least possible delay.

The War Department, especially, keeps its officers employed night and day. An immense amount of business is transacted. The telegraphic wire leading directly to the room of the very efficient Chief Clerk, is both convenient and time saving, and is constantly employed in the transmission and receipt of messages.

Col. ELLSWORTH publishes a card stating that the New-York Firemen Zouaves were recruited in great haste, hence taking some men unknown to a majority of the regiment could not be avoided. A few of these men, he says, have been conducting themselves in a discreditable manner, and he will regard it as a favor if in future all persons, who have been in any wise wronged by any one claiming to be a member of the regiment, will present themselves for the purpose of identifying them. It is, he concludes, the intention of the regiment and my own determination to free ourselves by the most summary process of all such characters the moment we can identify them.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment will forthwith be located in the neighboring city of Georgetown.

The Government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the French Court. The State Department has instructed the new Minister to Paris, Mr. DAYTON, to explicitly make known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea existing in this Government, of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

Major ANDERSON, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, and CYRUS W. FIELD arrived here to-day.

The Post-office Department, after carrying into effect its past orders as to offices, will chiefly confine its action to supplying vacancies by death and resignation, and to removals for cause. This is deemed a proper tribute to the patriotism and loyalty of the people of the loyal States, in view of the new and controlling issues of Government.

Among the recent prominent arrivals is Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, who is assiduously caring and providing for the comfort of the troops from that Commonwealth.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

PRIVATEERING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

RETURN OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER—HOW SHE ESCAPED CAPTURE.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, THOS. MINER commanding, arrived yesterday from the mouth of the Mississippi, *via* Havana, with passengers and her outward freight for New-Orleans, consigned to D. B. ALLEN.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the morning of the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, and failing to secure a pilot, the Captain took her in over the bar. On reaching the telegraph station he received a telegram from her agents in New-Orleans to put to sea again immediately.

The steamboat *W. H. Webb* a few minutes afterwards made her appearance, armed with two thirty-two pounders, and with a crew of seventy-five men. The captain of the *Webb* announced his intention to take the *Daniel Webster*, but was obliged first to telegraph to New-Orleans for orders, although a pilot, who had just arrived from the city, stated that she had been expected, and it was determined to seize her on her arrival. He also informed the captain of the seizure of the *Star of the West* and *Cahawba*, though the latter had been subsequently released. Several Northern vessels had been seized, and it was thought the *Tuscarora*, a tug-boat owned at the North, would be taken. Pilots had been forbidden to bring in vessels without permission.

The *Daniel Webster* got under weigh immediately, without landing her passengers, and succeeded in crossing the bar before the authorities at New-Orleans had been notified of her arrival. Nothing but the early hour of the day saved her from being seized.

The crew of the *Star of the West* had been sent to Montgomery.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at Havana on the 28th inst., and left on the 29th inst.

The *Cahawba* was then in the harbor, and was to sail on the following morning.

The *Wanderer*, the noted slaver, then lying at Havana, had been bought up by the Southern Confederacy, for $20,000, and was to be fitted up immediately. The steamer *Havana* had also been bought, and was at New-Orleans fully armed. Letters-of-marque were issued on the 29th inst., and the *Calhoun*, *Webb* and *Metagorda* were ready for instant service, and are now probably cruizing in the Gulf. The *Webb* is to be commanded by one GLADDIN, who has acquired considerable notoriety as a slaver.

It was reported that a stock company had been formed in New Orleans, with a capital of six millions, for the purpose of privateering.

The *Crusader* (U. S. N.) sailed from Havana for Key West on the 28th. All well on board. She took on board at Havana some mules and 60 men as laborers, to be employed on the fortifications.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS SOUTH.

Two traveling agents of a prominent mercantile house in this city arrived here yesterday, having spent the last six months in the Southern States. They confirm the accounts received from other sources with regard to the utter anarchy that exists in the Gulf States. They say that there are large numbers of intelligent, solid men, scattered all through the South, who are Union men at heart, and who deplore the state of things around them, which they see must inevitably end in ruin, but who are powerless to arrest the tide of revolution, or to counteract the mob-law that everywhere prevails.

One of them, who left Southern Georgia about a week ago, says that Gov. BROWN, of that State, refused to accept volunteer companies raised in the vicinity of Albany, and gave as a reason that they would all be wanted at home to take charge of the negroes.

Another, spent a week in Memphis, which place he left on the 27th ult. He saw several reviews of the troops at that place, and says that at least one-half of the men are constantly intoxicated, and make night and day hideous with their demoniac yells, profanity and bluster. They had heard of the forces collected at Cairo and were constantly boasting of the manner in which they were going to annihilate them when they arrived there. They believed that the soldiers at Cairo were composed entirely of low Dutch and free negroes. When our informant passed through Cairo, he found 5,000 soldiers stationed there, and he says that the whole 5,000 did not make half the noise that one company of the Memphis soldiers did, and that he only saw two drunken men while he was there. The Memphis soldiers, he says, are a fair sample of the Southern army.

THE CASE OF JAMES TRACY.

HORRIBLE PERSECUTION OF AN IRISH PATRIOT BY THE CHIVALRY OF SOUTH CAROLINA—HOW A BISHOP WITH 500 SLAVES GAVE HIM CONSOLATION—A "GOOD SAMARITAN" CAPTAIN.

The case of Mr. TRACY, who was maltreated, and, with his wife and six children, forcibly expelled from Columbia, S. C., was briefly referred to a few days since in the TIMES. It is worthy of further notice. Mr. TRACY was for nearly eight years the sole trustee and custodian of the large property of Bishop LYNCH, of Charleston. It consisted of some 1,600 acres of land. It was cultivated exclusively by free labor. Bishop LYNCH had other plantations, and owned some five hundred slaves. Mr. TRACY was a favorite with the Bishop, and was intrusted with the most important business. He was also employed by the city in various contracts.

Mr. TRACY absolutely refused to take up arms under the "bastard flag," and was warned by a Vigilance Committee that he must leave in ten days or be expelled by force. HOFFMAN, NAUNIMACHER, Capt LABIQUE, all prominent slaveholders, were concerned in the movement. They held a meeting at KINLEY'S meeting-house, and some 300 Secessionists voted to expel TRACY from the State at ten days' notice. Three days before the expiration of this time, he with his son, 21 years of age, was at Columbia, and while talking with a citizen they were taken prisoners by a mob and carried to the guard-house. Their horse and wagon were taken from them. Some one hundred and fifty persons then went out to Mr. TRACY'S place, six miles distant, after the family.

Mrs. TRACY and her little girl of seven years saw the troops approaching, and ran towards a swamp near by. After running half a mile, she was overtaken by the infuriated rabble who seized her by the hair of her head and dragged her back to the house. In the rush of the horses, the little girl was run over and badly injured. Mrs. TRACY'S clothes were nearly all torn from her person. In the house they acted more like savages than civilized beings, swearing and passing round whisky in great profusion. A son named JOHN, who was ploughing in the field, was ordered by HOFFMAN to take the horse to his (HOFFMAN'S) plantation, and Mrs. TRACY and all the children were placed in a wagon, where, seated on the bottom of the vehicle, they were driven, in a heavy rain-storm, to the prison. This struggle with the human brutes in the swamp, and their treatment of her afterwards, caused a miscarriage, under which Mrs. TRACY came near losing her life. The next morning, at 5 o'clock, a company of some four hundred, acting as a guard, took Mr. TRACY and his son from the prison to the outskirts of the town, where they were both stripped of their clothing and thrown face downwards upon the ground. Four of the mob held each victim, by standing one upon each of their outstretched hands and feet, while a fifth pressed their faces into the earth to prevent any outcries. In this manner two of the mob stood over each man, and with hickory switches applied some five hundred lashes to their naked flesh. *The whipping continued until 6 o'clock.* Both father and son fainted under the terrible infliction, from pain and the loss of blood. Not content with this, they tied their hands together and continued the punishment of both their victims while hanging by the board fence which inclosed the grounds. The most horrible imprecations were uttered by the crowd, coupled with the coarsest and most obscene epithets continually heaped upon the head of "old LINCOLN."

Mr. TRACY and his son, more dead than alive, were then thrust into the cars and started for Charleston with the whole family. Here they were taken before the Mayor, who, notwithstanding he seemed shocked at the barbarous treatment of an old and hitherto respected resident of the State, and even wept at the narrative of their sufferings, could do nothing for them, except to advise them to leave the State as soon as possible. Bishop LYNCH was also present, being sent for by TRACY, but after learning that the charge against him was a refusal to take up arms, *he too turned away, and offered him no consolation.* Driven to distraction, and fearing that the mob would execute their threat to hang them, Mr. TRACY and his son looked along the wharfs in search of some means of escape. They found a good Samaritan in the person of Capt. DAVID CORSON, of the schooner *D. B. Pitts*, who promptly received Mr. TRACY and his entire family on board of his vessel and brought them to New-York. They have also a home on board at the foot of Perry-st, North River, until they can be better provided for.

Mr. TRACY and his sons are very anxious to find immediate employment, and being good farmers, and evidently sober, hard working men, they would be a valuable acquisition to any large farmer who requires efficient help. Mrs. TRACY is also an excellent seamstress and housekeeper. Further inquiry can be made of Mr. CHARLES WARREN, No. 299 Broadway, (up-stairs), and any money for this needy family sent to the above address, or to this office, will be handed to them immediately.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

Indications multiply that this State will hold back. She is hardly insane yet. A decided reaction in favor of the Union is apparent here and elsewhere. Reports from the interior look quite favorable. The Secessionists have withdrawn their ticket of delegates for a Southern Border Convention. They dare not meet Kentucky Unionists at the polls. Their only hope and means of precipitating this State is by getting up a fight at Cairo or some other point on the Border. The Unionists may not show their full strength on the 4th, but, I trust, enough (say 80,000 to 100,000 votes) to prove the utter impotency of their desperate antagonists, and to cut short off their infernal schemes.

Gov. CRITTENDEN heads the Union ticket, and is working nobly. If accounts are true, he appears to be now battling in Kentucky on the same basis with WINTER DAVIS in Maryland—"the unconditional maintenance of the Union." I infer this from what he is reported to have said in one of his most recent speeches, to wit: "I am for the Union, without ifs or ands, or conditions of any sort." He certainly combats, and will continue to combat, the Secessionists' cry about "Kentucky's imperative duty to arm herself, with the view of making common cause with her sister States of the South against their attempted subjugation by an Abolition Administration." Such is Major BRECKINRIDGE'S idea of "armed neutrality." Mr. CRITTENDEN will steadily oppose the arming of the State for any such one-sided and sectional object. Gov. DIXON, too, is laboring gallantly on and for the Union ticket. He says the forces of the Southern Rights Party pretty much all over the State, are yielding at every point. He swears he never will give up the Stars and Stripes. He prays the earth to open and swallow him if ever the flag of his country be stricken down upon Kentucky soil. And another of our ex-Governors, Mr OWSLEY, as also Mr. WICKLIFFE, says emphatically, "I will be the last man in Kentucky to leave the Union; and when every other man has done so, I will seize the flag of my country and claim it for my own." I know of many other Kentuckians who emulate the spirit of HENRY CLAY. They feel and speak as he did in 1850, when he proclaimed in the Senate of the United States, that "if Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance to the Union, I will never fight under that banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State."

It is well to look on the *bright* side even in these times, and I do so at the present writing. If Maryland and Western Virginia stand firm against secession, so will Kentucky and Missouri, I now incline to think they all will. Secessionists privately admit that Kentucky will not be *prepared* to secede for *six months*, for she has *no arms*. The same may be said of Missouri. A fortunate circumstance. If not ready to cut her own throat for six months, Kentucky never will be.

I don't believe she can get any arms. She hasn't enough to defend even Louisville and Frankfort. MAGOFFIN is in a terrible strait. He and his are "willing and ready for the fray," but they have nothing to fray with. They "long to flesh their maiden swords against the Vandals of the North," but they have no swords. "The barking dogs of the North would tuck their tails at the first shot from old Kentucky," but old Kentucky has nothing to shoot with. Col. DUNCAN'S Regiment of 550 Kentucky bloods has carried off to Richmond about all the guns the State has. So the Governor has dispatched several "accredited representatives of Kentucky" to Mississippi, Arkansas and the Pelican State, "to appeal for arms for the use of Kentucky"—with little success, I reckon. Vaporing Secessionists, without arms or with them, *can't* bring honor and victory to the cause of the South."

PONTIAC.

LETTER FROM HON. GARRETT DAVIS—INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

From the Louisville Journal.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, Esq., *Dear Sir:* Early last week I determined, upon my own reflection and impulse, to make a hurried run to Washington, to take a view of public affairs there, and from there; and to talk with the President and some of the members of his Cabinet in relation to our national troubles, and how the Administration intended to treat them.

I found the President frank and calm, but decided and firm. He expressed deep concern and regret for the existing condition of public affairs, and his hope that there would yet be a restoration of the Union, and peace and amity among all the States. He remarked, that neither he, nor any other President, who had been elected by a party, could administer the Government in exact accordance with his own opinions and judgment; but must make some departure to satisfy those who had placed him in power. That, before the Carolinians had made their attack on Fort Sumter, he had decided not to reinforce or to attempt to reinforce its garrison, but, merely, and only, to supply its handful of famishing men with food; and that he had distinctly communicated these purposes to the authorities of the Southern Confederation. That he had also determined that, until the meeting of Congress, he would make no attempt to retake the forts, &c., belonging to the United States, which had been unlawfully seized and wrested from their possession, but would leave the then existing state of things to be considered and acted upon by Congress, unless he should be constrained to depart from that purpose by the continued military operations of the seceded States.

The President further said, that events now reached a point when it must be decided whether our system of federal government was only a league of sovereign and independent States, from which any State could withdraw at pleasure, or whether the Constitution formed a Government invested with strength and powers sufficient to uphold its own authority, and to enforce the execution of the laws of Congress. *That he had no doubt of the truth of the latter proposition, and he intended to make it good in the administration of the Government to the extent that he should be sustained by the people of the United States.*

He remarked, also, that he had expected all the States, upon which he had made a requisition for military aid, to enable him execute the laws, to respond to that call; and particularly the State of Kentucky, which had been so loyal to the Union, and faithful in the performance of all her duties That he greatly regretted she had not acted up to the principle of her great statesmen now no more, and for which she cast her vote in the late Presidential election, "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

That he *intended to make no attack, direct or indirect, upon the institutions or property of any State; but, on the contrary, would defend them to the full extent with which the Constitution and laws of Congress have vested the President with the power.* And that he did not intend to invade with an armed force, or make any military or naval movement against any State, unless she or her people should make it necessary by a formidable resistance of the authority and laws of the United States. That if Kentucky or her citizens should seize the port of Newport, it would become his duty and he might attempt to retake it; but he contemplated no military operations that would make it necessary to move any troops over her territories—though had the unquestioned right, at all times, to march the United States troops into and over any and every State. That if Kentucky made no demonstration of force against the United States, he would not molest her. That he regretted the necessity of marching troops across Maryland, but forces to protect the seat of the United States Government could not be concentrated there without doing so; and he intended to keep open a line of communication through that State to Washington City, at any risk, but in a manner least calculated to irritate and inflame her people.

In this time of gloom and danger, when the nation is being rocked to its base, and so many States are leaping headlong into the abyss of revolution, it is the paramount duty of every true son of Kentucky to give all his efforts to save her from the fatal plunge, and thus keep away from her borders the most terrible of all scourges, a civil and servile war. Let her not become a party to this most unnecessary, unnatural, and revolting sectional strife. She had neither part nor lot in bringing it on. It was precipitated by its arrogant authors without condescending to consult her, against her earnest remonstrances, and to put in peril all her interests, every hearthstone within her borders, and all her women and her children. Its flashes and thunders are gleaming and breaking in the Southern horizon over the guilty heads of those who cared it, would have it, and there let it rage and waste its fury. There is no call of interest, of honor, or of duty upon us to rush into it and thus avert it from the South, and bring down its fury upon ourselves. Will we permit our sympathies for those who had none for us or our reckless knight errantry, to intervene at the cost of having our fair and peaceful land ravaged with fire and sword? Let Kentucky look to herself and her own self-preservation in this dread hour. Let her stand immovable as a rock peering above the tempest-tost ocean, and as the red waves of war, from North or South, beat against her firm base, let her roll them back with all their desolation. To enable her to perform this difficult and perilous duty, let her clothe herself in full panoply. Let all her men and all her youths procure for themselves the most effective arms, and then themselves form an independent organization of companies, regiments, and divisions. Let them drill thoroughly, and always be ready to defend their homes and their State from all enemies, within or without. Let them put themselves under the command of brave and faithful men who are known to have no object but the defence and preservation of our Commonwealth and the reconstruction of the Union. Let us husband all our resources and perfect our military organization, and when the contending parties become worn and wasted by a prolonged and bloody war, we can then effectively interfere to command a general peace. Faithfully yours,

GARRETT DAVIS.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 3—8 P. M., *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4.

The Senate has been in session all day, and will sit all night if there is any prospect of passing the Safety bill. They since determined to put it through to-night at all hazards.

Protests are sent in from every direction. Senators are warned not to vote for it, and are threatened with hanging if they do so. Should the measure pass it will be resisted at the point of the bayonet.

The Union men of this and other counties are preparing to oppose it. If passed in the Senate, it is doubtful whether it can go through the House.

E. F. U.

FREDERICK, Friday, May 3—10:30 P. M., *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4.

The Senate adjourned at 10½ to-night, without passing the Safety bill, but with a fixed determination to push it through to-morrow at all hazards.

A memorial against the passage of the measure, signed by twenty thousand citizens of Baltimore, will be presented to the House to-morrow.

The excitement regarding the bill continues to increase throughout the State.

E. F. U.

FREDERICK *via* CHAMBERSBURGH, Saturday, May 4.

The triumph of the people is complete. The Public Safety bill was withdrawn this morning. The feeling of the people was too strong against it. Protests still continue to come in from Baltimore City and the State.

The opinion now is, that no Convention will be called. The populace are roused, and have taken the destiny of Maryland into their own hands

Declarations are made from all parts of the State, that troops must go through Maryland. The Union men in Baltimore and the whole State are up, and are gaining ground. Every where secession is at a discount.

E. F. U.

REPORTS FROM PERRYVILLE.

PERRYVILLE, Saturday, May 4.

The steamer *John Warner* has arrived from Annapolis. She left there this morning. There are thirty thousand troops in Washington, including some Pennsylvania regiments just arrived.

Our troops will take possession of Alexandria to-morrow. There is a small force of Secessionists there, but they keep concealed.

The Pennsylvania troops passed through Baltimore last night, and are now in Washington.

The American flag now floats over Harve de Grace The people there are friendly to Union.

The steamer *Maryland* left to-day for Annapolis, with eight cars loaded with coal and beams of lumber on her upper deck.

A transport, just arried from Annapolis, reports passing a fleet of sixteen steamboats, loaded with New-Jersey troops.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, May 4.

Half a million in specie has just arrived, under convoy from Perryville, and been sent to Washington in charge of one hundred picked men, detailed by Col. SMITH, commandant, in the absence of Gen. BUTLER in Washington.

Major ANDERSON left for Washington in the same train.

A large number of troops are expected here. Trains are ready to convey them to Washington.

The steamship *Baltic* will sail to-day for Newport, with the families and Professors of the Naval Academy here.

A fleet of steamers will also sail for Washington under convoy.

The *Alleghany* was towed from Fort McHenry yesterday. She will be heavily armed as a guard-ship for Annapolis Harbor.

The Fifth Regiment of New-York relieved the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night.

A cold rain storm has prevailed for thirty-six hours.

The secretary of Gov. HICKS says that the appointment of the Board of Safety must precipitate that State into civil war. The majority of the Board are sworn to secession, and men of desperate political fortunes. The Governor soon may have to resort to Washington on the Pennsylvania line.

The great seal of the State is in Annapolis, and will be thrown into the Chesapeake sooner than be placed on the ordinance of secession. The absence of the seal is a veto.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 4.

The recommitment of the Safety Committee bill is regarded here as equivalent to killing it. Intelligence from the secession counties of the State indicate a strong revulsion in popular feeling against secession, and the members are urged not to press the measure at present.

The Union men in the city are jubilant.

MCKAIF and GORDON, of Alleghany, and HECKERT, of Cecil County, leading Secessionists, have left Frederick for home, fearing violence from the Union men. They are believed to be in equal danger from their constituents. A mass meeting will be held here on Monday afternoon.

From PETER COCKEY, of Cockeysville, I learn that this morning the Government employes, numbering nearly a hundred carpenters and laborers, had repaired the bridges on the Northern Central Road as far as Burns', and would have the road reopened to Cockeysville by Sunday, and all the bridges rebuilt by Tuesday or Wednesday. The workmen were unaccompanied by troops—the people of Baltimore County being all friendly, and aiding them all they can. The secession sentiment is killed out between this city and the Pennsylvania line.

The present indications are, that when the Pennsylvania troops arrive, they will leave the cars at the edge of the city and march round the outskirts, a distance of three miles, to cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and thence to Washington, unless prominent Union men here think it perfectly safe to march through the city.

But few vessels are arriving, and very few clearing for Northern ports. Three valuable cargoes arrived since Wednesday, and finding no market, left for New-York and Philadelphia without breaking bulk.

All except four companies of the State Militia in the city are discharged from duty by order of the Police, because it was believed that they could not now be made available to accomplish secession, and the cost is too great for purposes of show.

Two thousand rifles from Harper's Ferry, forwarded by the Virginia authorities to the secession leaders here a week since, are admitted by one member of the Police Board to be in their possession, but it is denied by the others. It is said they will be returned to the United States Government.

No New-York papers are received to-night. The rider of the Pony Express states that Government has taken all steamers, so that there is no communication by water from Havre de Grace to here. The steamer *Lancaster* is lying at Port Deposit, and passengers are offering high rates to be carried to Baltimore, but refused.

Snow fell here for three hours this morning.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 4.

In the Maryland Senate to-day the bill providing for a Committee of Public Safety met with such resistance that it was finally recommitted. The Union men consider it as good as lost. The Union feeling is evidently gaining ground throughout the State.

Accounts from the Northern Central road say that workmen are actively engaged repairing the bridges, and meet with no opposition. The inhabitants on the contrary are rejoiced at the speedy reopening of communication.

A town Union meeting will be held on Monday.

The steamer *Lancaster*, which has been making the connection between Baltimore and Havre de Grace, has been siezed on the Susquehannah, by the Government.

No mail has arrived here to-night.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

I paid a visit this afternoon to Fort McHenry, in relation to which so much interest was felt when Baltimore threatened to throw herself into the arms of treason, and the attitude of Maryland was uncertain. I was courteously received by Capt ROBINSON, Fifth Infantry, the commandant, and I have rarely passed a couple of hours more pleasantly than in his company. Capt. ROBINSON is a New-Yorker—a native of Binghamton, where his family now reside. He is an experienced, skillful and energetic officer, and a staunch upholder of the Government of his country. I was made aware by the printed statements, and the current gossip, that his course had had an influence in repressing the rule of the mob in Baltimore, which was so rampant after the attack on the Massachusetts troops. But I did not learn until my visit to the fort, to-day, how little was known upon this subject, and how grossly the facts had been distorted by the parties through whom they were given to the press; and, further, I may add, that statements furnished me by Capt. ROBINSON give additional proof of the treasonable character of the Police Board of Baltimore.

Immediately after the attack on the 19th, Capt. ROBINSON received intimation that it was contemplated by the Secessionists to take the fort, and he made his preparations to receive them and maintain the honor of his flag. Mr. HOWARD, the President of the Police Board, sent a letter on the 20th to Capt. ROBINSON, in which he informed him in substance that as in the excited state of the public mind, the garrison might be annoyed by people outside, the Board proposed to send a force to remain outside the walls, to save them from any difficulty arising therefrom; and Mr. DAVIS, another member of the Board, came personally the same day on the same mission. Capt. ROBINSON replied, in effect, that, so far as mobs were concerned, the garrison was fully able to protect itself against all demonstrations, and if they sent a military force he should not permit them to approach. Pointing to a little Catholic chapel, about three-quarters of a mile distant, he said to Mr. DAVIS that if any troops came this side of that, he should consider it an act of hostility on the part of the authorities, and should take decisive measures against the city.

The Board did not think it advisable to press their kindly services further, and the military force did not make its appearance beyond the limit prescribed. As it was, the police authorities represented that the interview was one of a mutually gratifying character—that Capt. ROBINSON was pleased with the good feeling displayed by them, and that a perfect *entente cordiale* existed, and statements founded upon these representations were published. But enough of the truth did leak out to excite the greatest fears among many of the citizens, and over a dozen deputations visited the fort to ascertain from Capt. ROBINSON what his intentions were. He had but one reply, and that was that he intended to defend the post to the last extremity. To the inquiry whether he meant to open fire upon the City of Baltimore, he replied that that was for the City of Baltimore to say. When they expressed themselves horrified at the idea, and in some instances with tears in their eyes, that the city should be shelled, thereby slaughtering women and children, he said that they, too—the soldiers within the fort—had their wives and children with them, who would be at the mercy of the forces who should attempt to take it.

Capt. ROBINSON'S resolute conduct and words, and the pressure brought to bear by the citizens, caused the Secessionists to halt in their course, and no collision took place. Three days since, Capt. DAUSSY, of the Fourth Artillery, arrived at the fort, with one company, which added to the strength of the garrison, and upon this, at his own instance, Capt. ROBINSON sent down a force to hold Fort Carroll, six miles below, in case the Secessionists should attempt to take possession of that unoccupied and uncompleted work. It was not garrisoned from Annapolis, as was reported, but from Fort McHenry, and no orders had been received in regard to it.

To-day Major MORRIS, of the Fourth Artillery, arrived at Fort McHenry with another company, and will assume the command, and Capt. ROBINSON will soon be assigned to more active service. To himself and the officers of his command it is due to say, in view of their loyalty having been recently attacked by a correspondent of the *Herald*, that every officer is devoted to the cause of the country, and in no case would they dishonor their flag. Union citizens of Baltimore express the greatest confidence in their loyalty, bravery and patriotism.

Fort McHenry has been often described, and I need not repeat the details now. It has no casemates, and all its guns are consequently arranged for firing from the parapet. Its armament consists of long forty-two pounders, ten-inch mortars and eight-inch howitzers. Capt. ROBINSON expressed great confidence in being able to throw shell to the Battle Monument.

Let me state a few more unpublished facts in reference to the doings of the Police. The revenue cutter at this station is a schooner, the *Philip Allen*, commanded by Capt. SLICER, a Baltimorean. The day following the riot, the *Allen* arrived in the Bay, and orders were at once conveyed to him to anchor under the guns of Fort McHenry. He did so, and proceeded ashore, where he was met by a file of policemen, one of whom informed him that they would escort him to any part of the city he pleased. He declined their offer, stating that he thought he knew the city well enough, and he immediately sent word to Lieut. MORRELL to stand down the Bay and keep a vigilant lookout lest the schooner be taken. The latter did so, and soon found two tugs in pursuit. She continued down, and anchored after dark in Curtis' Creek. Each day, for several days, she was thus engaged, changing her position, and lying to each night after dark to avoid being found.

In the meantime, Capt. SLICER was ashore, endeavoring to procure from the Government contractors some wood, coal and provisions, but both DINSMORE &

Continued on Eighth Page.]

OUR REBELLION ABROAD.

Effect of the Rebellion on Public Sentiment in France—Loss of American Prestige—Spain—T. Butler King.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 16, 1861.

The deplorable condition of affairs in the United States is giving birth in the minds of European Governments to all sorts of dreams of conquest on the Western Continent. The Monroe doctrine is hereafter a dead letter. In the European view of the question, self-government has proven itself a failure. The Government of Washington has shown itself so powerless, so near to no Government at all, that any fifth-rate European Government would now treat its menaces with scorn. The boasted cohesion of republican institutions is reduced to the inglorious cohesion of public plunder. The great and immortal Constitution which was to be a model and a beacon-light for the political regeneration of the world, turns out to be a sham, as flimsey and as fragile as tissue-paper. The solemn discussions of past times on strict construction are converted by the facts of to-day into a farce so stupendous that we may well rejoice that the greatest of the strict-constructionists is in his tomb. Those labored defences of a constitution and a form of government which now seem never to have existed, were a mighty farce indeed.

The cause of strong Governments has made an advance of a hundred years. It is published here, from day to day, that the Government at Washington has neither an army or a navy—that there is not force enough in the twenty seven loyal States to put down a rebellion in seven disloyal ones, saddled, in the bargain, with the institution of human Slavery—that the public men of the country are entirely devoted to the scramble after office, allowing public and political morality to look after themselves. What is worse, these evidences of a want of public and political morality follow after the eulogy of Father LACORDAIRE, and after our own continual boast, that being the most Christian, or at least the loudest-praying people in the world, we alone are capable of attaining that highest perfection of political integrity—the power to live peaceably, and to prosper under a weak form of government. The shameless robbery of the public treasury, the scramble for office, the collusion with treason in high places, and the treason itself, the manner in which public men neglect the army and navy of the country in the race for perseal advancement, the little care given to the foreign relations of the government—all these constitute a budget which give foreign nations but a low opinion of habits and institutions until now so highly vaunted. For the next six months all the preachers of the country ought to develop themselves on the texts: Are we a moral people, or a nation of superb hypocrites? Are we a pious people, or only a nation of sectarian enthusiasts? Have we been deceiving ourselves and foreign nations, or are we really a great people?

If the American Union were to be re-united to morrow, it would require half a century of peace and prosperity to regain the reputation the country has lost by late events, in foreign eyes. They see the traitors of the South quietly consummating their treachery, while the great Government at Washington, that was wont to whip all creation, is peaceably sitting still and avowing itself powerless; from which they naturally argue that all political virtue and morality have fled, and that weakness and corruption reign throughout. They laugh at that singular axiom of the Border State people, that "better a hundred Unions be broken than one life lost," as if it were not a thousand times greater crime for an American to raise his hand against his government than a foreigner, who has no interest either in its birth, its history, its *souvenirs*, or its perpetuity. Many Americans, obliged to take refuge in the last of all possible arguments, point out to foreigners the fact that no such division of any European nation could take place without a resort to arms—a fact which they are sure will never be controverted!—as if it were a virtue to collude with treason and with crimes against the most sacred of things.

The first fruits of this foreign appreciation of our political and moral condition are beginning to be seen in other ways than in the columns of journals. The United States, which had declared in the most decided way its absolute right to the island of San Juan, has backed out so far as to accept the arbitration of a small European Power, and will most probably back out so much farther as to accept an adverse decision.

Spain, treating the United States and the Monroe doctrine with contempt, has just gone into San Domingo, and backed by France, will soon spread over Hayti. Her great gulf island must be strengthened and backed up. It is cheaper for France to allow Spain to strengthen herself by acquisitions in the Gulf, than to be obliged to assist her with ships and men when Cuba is attacked. LOUIS NAPOLEON has proved it in many ways and on many occasions, that he has as kindly feelings towards the American people, and takes as warm an interest in their prosperity and progress, as any man on or off the throne in Europe; but if the Americans do not respect their own Government, nor their own Monroe doctrine, it would be too much to ask him to respect them. France is now so strong that she has no fear of any foreign nation attacking any of her colonial possessions with the view of conquest; but Spain is not thus situated, and France, having no fear of war with the United States for an infringement of the Monroe doctrine, is willing to aid Spain in fortifying Cuba by acquisitions of territory. Who is to stop her?

These, however, are not the only acquisitions that are now dreamed of, and that will be accomplished, if the disruption of the American Union becomes definitive. The destiny of the Western Hemisphere will have passed out of the hands of the Government of Washington, and the way will be opened to all sorts of foreign aggression. What in America are called "the old and effete Governments of Europe" are now literally overloaded with money-seeking investments, and no investments are more sought after than Government loans. With a prosperity heretofore unknown—a prosperity due to the era of railroads, telegraphs and steamships—the nations of Europe have not yet changed the parsimonious habits of their fathers, and thus they find on their hands an immense surplus of money, of which the Government may dispose if it likes. The American spends up to his income; the European, especially of the poorer classes, and the agriculturalists, have not yet learned this habit. Thus the nations of Europe, instead of being worn out and effete, are both prosperous and full of money. In such a condition of things, it will not do to offer too many inducements to conquest. With the new steam frigates, the American Continent is only a fortnight from Europe, about the distance between Marseilles and Sebastopol, where the French transported an army of 300,000 men with all the necessary facility. It is very well for statesmen to provide for the difficulties of the moment, but in order to be statesmen, they should also provide for the difficulties of the future. The present disasters in our political system show how dangerous it is to look only at the present, allowing the future to take care of itself.

For the last two or three years Brussels appears to have become the rendezvous and the headquarters of the Southern Secessionists and direct traders. No sooner had Mr. T. BUTLER KING rested himself a little in Paris, than he hurried off to Brussels, (with a passport from the American Legation in Paris,) to confer with the American Minister there and the Belgian Government on the favorite Southern hobby of direct trade. With the encouragement which the French and Belgian Governments have always given these direct trade agents, and the little that has been accomplished, we would naturally suppose that any other agents would feel ashamed to present themselves. The preliminaries have been discussed, accepted, rediscussed and reaccepted, until the propositions of these direct trade agents must have become to the Governments of France and Belgium a regular *scie*.

Mr. KING, since his return to Paris, has been in communication with the French Government, but, we understand, only on the subject of commercial relations with the new Confederacy. The question of recognition is reserved for the arrival of the Southern Commissioners.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Political Affairs in Paris—Italian Affairs—The Government and the Priests—M. Mires.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

Although a good many alarmist—not to say alarming—rumors, have received their *quietus* within the last week, you must expect to hear fresh ones. Prince MURAT's pretensions to the Throne of Naples are ignominiously snuffed out. There is no likelihood of a quarrel with England on the subject of the Orleans Princes being invited to the Duchess of Kent's funeral. There is no Ministerial crisis at the Tuileries; no Garibaldians have landed on the coast of Albania, and the Toulon fleet has not gone to Syria. But although all these particular grounds of apprehension which successively produce their effect upon the Bourse have been disposed of, the public mind is ill at ease, and there seems to be a settled purpose in the back slums of authority to keep rumors of war alive. BULLIER's correspondence, which is in connection with the Home Office, and gives the tone to all the provincial papers, sends into the departments this evening the following paragraph, under the head of Vienna, April 5.

"Our journals very generally believe in a proximate rupture between France and England. Are these previsions well founded? I cannot say. But without affirming positively that the storm will burst out in this place or in that, I see that it must inevitably come."

In the same sheet a Turin letter says:

"We found great hopes here upon complications in the East as a means to put VICTOR EMANUEL in possession of Rome. This is the reason why Italy excites the Greeks and Sclaves to rise and overturn the throne of the Sultans. This is the reason why the National Committees have their agents at Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna and Rhones. It is calculated that a revolution in Turkey will draw away the French army from Rome."

There is no doubt that the Syrian question, although diplomatically speaking, it stands settled, is still likely to be a cause of serious difficulty between France and England. The ink was scarcely dry on the treaty, which stipulated that the evacuation of the French forces should be completed by June 5, when systematic efforts were set on foot to stimulate public opinion in France in favor of a further and indefinite prolongation of the occupation. The Emperor never meant to keep his engagement, and I doubt much whether he will—indeed, I feel sure that he will not, unless England make the matter a *casus belli*, and in that case it is far from certain that he would not take up the glove. "Christianity" and "Humanity" are *ad captandum* words which ring loudly in his favor. The petition to the Senate, setting forth that the throats of all the Christians in Syria will assuredly be cut on June 5, if the French Army leaves on that day, is being covered with signatures, and now that the debates in the Senate are public, we may expect a very exciting scene, when the petition is brought before that body.

You will have observed in the *Moniteur* of this morning, a highly important circular of M. DELANGLE, the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, in which he roundly gives the priests to understand that the *saturnalia* which they have enjoyed for the last ten years is over. The law is now to be enforced against them, and the law says that they have no right to find fault, not only with the Emperor, but with any act of the least authority in the State, under the pain of fine and imprisonment. I mean of course that they cannot legally criticise the Government from the pulpit, or in their pastoral letters. If they like to write books, pamphlets, or newspaper articles, they may do so at their peril, just like any other authors. The ultramontane journals, the *Union Monde* and *Gazette de France* will raise a loud howl, and go in for martyrdom; but they will meet with no sympathy, because they advocate liberty for nobody but themselves. I am one of those who would like to see priests as free as any other citizens, but I would not give them one iota of privilege above the rest of the world. I have no doubt that, now that the French Government has made up its mind to put down the aggressions of the priests, it will do so with all that harshness and illegality which the present Constitution of France enables it to exercise against individuals of all classes whom it may find obnoxious. True Liberals in France will not blindly harry on the Government against the Church, but will go in for law and equality—reasonably hoping that the influence of the Church, now that it complains of persecution, may inure for the benefit of the great body of the people. It is rumored that a new law will shortly be proposed to the *Corps Legislatif*, for regulating religious houses. Meanwhile, those which, having had no regular authorization, have been merely tolerated, are to be dissolved, and the numerous members of them who are foreigners will be expelled the country, in pursuance of the power which the Government of France has always possessed, to turn out foreigners without cause assigned.

There are various extraordinary rumors as to the reasons which have induced the Government to remove Count de GERMINY from the direction of the winding up of M MIRES' affairs. The public are told that his position as Governor of the Bank of France was incompatible with his giving his attention for "any long time" to a private concern. That would have been a very good reason against his being mixed up with the matter at all, but is certainly not the true cause of his present removal. He was, beyond all doubt, sent to MIRES' Counting house in order to screen certain parties, and there is now a dispute in high quarters, as to who is to be held scathless. M. de PERSIGNY wants very much to lay bare to the public the position in the matter of Count DE MORNY, who, beyond all doubt, is the greatest jobber in France, but his influence is still great, and some think that GERMINY is sent to the right about, because his report would have compromised him. Others say just the contrary. M. GAIFFE, a writer in the *Presse*, was arrested two days ago, and, it is said, that he is extensively mixed up in indefensible transactions between MIRES and Mr. GENERT BAROCHE, who has been, as you perhaps know, sent to America by the Government under pretext of business. His father, the Minister, "without portfolio," and President of the Council of State, is likely to resign in consequence of the unfortunate business.

Appointments in the Regular Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to make a few remarks concerning appointments made by the President in the regular army. *First*—"The President has the power of appointing officers into the regular army, by and with the consent of the Senate." This power for several years past has been used for *political ends*, with manifest injury to the service. For instance, a person procuring the influence of several political friends, applies for a *commission* in the regular army. He receives his appointment, and is commissioned as Second Lieutenant, or higher, as the case may be. He does not pass any examination, nor even is a single military qualification required, but he enters at once as a full commissioned officer, upon the recommendation of his friends.

Now, I wish to show the injustice of such appointments. The Government has established a Military Academy, the object of which is to educate young men, and prepare them for active military life, thus making them fully competent, both in *theory* and *practice*. This needs no confirmation. We have only to refer to the history of the Mexican War. There we see the results of the academy, not mentioning the remarks of different generals, after and during the war. But these young men are required to stay at the *academy* for five years, under *strict discipline*, together with *hard study* and severe *examinations*. After which they receive, if successful, a *diploma*, and in addition, each receives a *commission* as Brevet Second-Lieutenant in some corps of the army. Hence the encouragement and inducements thrown out for appointments and *graduating* at the academy. A soldier cannot apply for promotion even. Only after a close application to study, and a severe examination, if then successful, he is permitted to make application. Whereas, any *citizen* can apply and be appointed, ranking with those who graduate at the academy in the following June. Some of these appointments by the President, are persons who have received appointments at the academy, and failed to enter at their preliminary examination. Again, some persons who have received appointments at the *academy*, resigned them, finding they could get commissions in the army without staying five years at West Point. So on, year after year, it increases. I am authoritatively informed that many persons who have received appointments, were ignorant of military tactics, and trusted to get posted after entering their profession. Such being the case, the question naturally arises: Why is not any cadet, who has been at the academy a year, fit for service just as much? The difference between the two, is that one has a practical knowledge of infantry and artillery tactics, and the other has not. And in conclusion, after this plain statement of facts, I call upon every person who has or intends to send a son to the Military Academy, to open his eyes, and use his best efforts in trying to stop this methodical manner of palming off on the public a list of appointments under the head "as a matter of course." It is the duty which fathers owe to themselves, as well as to the welfare of their sons, and I hope our United States Senators will look to the *welfare* of our government institutions before they confirm any more such appointments. If they cannot turn out officers enough at West Point, let more appointments be made. The institution is not an experiment, and if it was, this would be the best way of testing its stability.

JUSTICE.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

What Shall be Done with Rome?—Position of Hungary—Garibaldi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

The question which continues to overtop all others, and absorb general attention, is that of the possible proximate acquisition of Rome. The National Parliament has already debated the subject in earnest, and has distinctly declared the policy which it has established, and is firmly resolved to pursue. The question of Naples is certainly at the moment a more serious one, and more pressing than that of Rome; but both are so intimately connected that they can hardly be separated in considering the prospects of an early completion and consolidation of the great scheme of National Union. It is a vital necessity that the seat of legislative authority should be as soon as possible transferred to a more central position. Once well established in the Eternal City, the Government would gain more strength in the whole Peninsula by the immense increase of its prestige, than it could hope to for a long time, by shifts of policy, personal influence, or the most successful use of arms. The illustrious memories of the city of the Cesars dazzle and captivate any Italian mind. Why should it not be so when the splendid triumphs and misfortunes of the once proud mistress of empire claim the admiring interest and sympathies, as well as pity, of enlightened communities all other the world. Count CAVOUR, speaking for Turin, the city which he represents, says that a large majority of the population are ready to make the sacrifice which is inseparable from a removal of the Government and Court to another and distant seat. The populous city of Milan, and Florence with all its brilliant historic recollections, with a noble generosity which does them honor, are also ready to waive their claims. With the general consent of liberated Italy, the King and his Parliament would go to Rome. The only serious obstacles that remain in the path of this great progress are the Pope and his ecclesiastical rubbish. Will France and Europe be sufficiently generous, or just, to allow the King to blow away this rubbish with a single breath, and establish himself in a place selected as the seat of political authority by the nation which has chosen him to be its ruler?

The pamphlet which the Marquis D'AZEGLIO the Italian Minister in England, has written, entitled *Questioni Urgenti*, recommending Florence as the most proper city to be made the Capital of Italy, has not been received with much favor even in Tuscany itself. The minds of most men are made up about which city should be the Capital, and the attention of the whole country is concentrated upon Rome. The solution of this question is only an affair of time, and that not measured by months even, but perhaps by weeks and days. But the indispensable condition is, that no unfavorable changes occur to cloud the present flattering prospect. The ultimate decision of the French Emperor is waited for with more impatience than anxiety. Confidence in the sincerity of his intentions is not impaired, but evidently grows stronger every day. This faith is confirmed by the information communicated, from time to time, by this Government, derived from the slow yielding of Imperial reticence. As the pressure applied grows stronger, it can hardly be doubted that the artificial props which remain must before long give way.

The stage on which is acted this great drama of the European revolution is becoming more extended, and the curtain is now rising upon the second act in Hungary. The people of that most important of all the provinces of the Austrian Empire are again in earnest making an effort for an independent existence. Italy has offered them a successful example of resistance, and their sympathies have been with her course from the beginning against a common oppressor. The people are everywhere preparing for opposition, and the Government is increasing its means for repression. Most naturally the Hungarians ask from the Italians all the assistance they are able to render, and this aid they are sufficiently ready to accord. There are many ardent enthusiasts and speculators upon this question of the Hungarian struggle, but there are also cool and sound reasoners, who are able to see the difficulties and perils with which it is surrounded. The issue of a war between Austria and Hungary, growing out of the revolution, is confidently considered, by those who mix a little romance with their political hopes, as a thing certain to be favorable to the latter country. And these optimists are not few in number. But whoever observes attentively the differences which exist between the Hungary of 1848 and that of 1861 will acknowledge the extreme uncertainties which another war must carry along with it. The Polish revolution of 1830 was one of possible success, because there existed a national army which was the energetic centre, as well as powerful sinew, so to speak, of the insurrection against Russia. Hungary had, in 1848, a similar ground of advantage, in the heroic war against Austria, in the Hungarian regiments. But this most powerful lever was taken away by the reorganization of the army in 1850. To the province of Croatia alone was left regiments composed entirely of natives of the country. All the other nationalities of the Empire, so that they might not be brought together in distinct bodies, were so mixed up and balanced against each other, as to render impossible any national good understanding. And this is the reason why Hungarian liberalism was so warm to promote the war against Austria in 1848, and is now inclined to dissuade the people from precipitating a new struggle, counseling them rather to wait for their more favorable opportunity. Austria seems to be politically undone, but as a military power she still exists, with her efficiency not greatly impaired. As a great state one can well say that the Empire stands near its moment of dissolution; but as an army, or military society, it is still equal to considerable enterprises. Of a sound political society it has only the exterior form. Substantially it is but a great army encamped in the middle of Europe.

But the three principal nationalities which form the Austrian Empire have not yet arrived at that degree of concord or preparation for concerted action, which would encourage belief in the possibility of a formidable demonstration. To the moderation and intelligence of the Magyar race—which must form the head of the political action—it may be left to gradually bring into accord the other races for the accomplishment of a common object.

The distinct expression which Gen. GARIBALDI has just given of his feelings and intentions, has had a most favorable effect. It has soothed alarm, which was beginning to exhibit itself, and cooled passion which was threatening to disturb the harmony, which, more that at any time before, it is most important should be preserved. The greatest peril to Italy at this moment of transition, is that which might come from divided opinions, and the resistance of obstinate passions. The enemies of the country wish most of all to see the advocates of extreme views insist upon the establishment of principles which the most intelligent and reasonable men know to be wholly impracticable. This certainly is not the time for those who have served the national cause, or who wish to serve it, to contend with those who govern for the time, for a share of the power and advantages of official place. Gen. GARIBALDI, whose patriotism is above suspicion, and whose glory is without a stain, will be the last to encourage any merely personal or selfish aims. If calamity should ever come to the liberal cause, his conscience, at least, will never be visited by the bitter reproof that it was injured or ruined by any act of his. And there is no true patriot but must wish to save himself from a similar cruel conviction and its attendant overwhelming regrets. Who that is familiar with the career of GARIBALDI, has ever doubted that he was possessed of a magnanimity capable of rising above the narrow influences which disturb ordinary men? Whatever reward the heroic General may receive from those upon whom he has bestowed power, or however he may fail to receive present recompense from the State, a real, and the noblest compensation, is sure. In the hearts of a people, as capable as any other of the sentiment of gratitude, the memory of his great deeds will live. And this sentiment will not remain a sterile one. When the great struggle is over, in which the best children of Italy are now engaged, if not before, some grand tangible proofs will be given, of the feeling which this people entertain towards their noblest champion and chief. The odor of his virtue already fills the whole world, and such a bracing atmosphere of moral excellence cannot fail to nourish the life of all good patriots and just men, and encourage hopes and efforts for the advancement of the human race.

As to Florence, it is just now as charming as the finest Spring atmosphere, with brightest sunshine, and a good many foreign visitors, can make it. The season is unusually favored. I actually saw them yesterday cutting hay in the meadows of the Cascine. Speaking of that pleasant park, reminds me that the usual annual races have been held there. They drew as great crowds as in former years, although the horses and the running were inferior to what I have seen there before. Yesterday was the last day. Whether the falling off was owing to the absence of Lord NORMANBY, or some other great guardian of the sports of the turf, must be left to some conspicuous member of the Jockey Club of Florence to answer.

AP.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Gen. McDougall again Elected United States Senator—Judge Hardy Admitted to Bail—Suicide of William McNulty—Broderick's Will Once More—Personalities, Townallties and Arizona Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 5, 1861.

Few men in the States have received such an honor—twice elected United States Senator within a month. Gen. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL is Dr. GWIN's successor in the United States Senate, for the next six years, and there can be no mistake about it. After his first election, a week or two since, you know, it was concluded to count the votes of two men who were outside of the bar when their names were called. This reduced his vote below the requisite number for a majority, and, though he had the certificate of election, it lacked the Governor's mark to make his seat easy or secure. After a bitter debate, both Houses agreed to go again into Joint Convention. This they did on Tuesday last. Preliminaries settled, the following epistle, directed to the President of the Convention, was read:

> ORLEANS HOTEL, SACRAMENTO, April 2, 1861.
>
> DEAR SIR: Permit me hereby to communicate to you, and through you to the honorable body over which you preside, the full relinquishment of whatever right or claim of right I may have under the proceedings of the Joint Convention of the 20th March last, requesting for myself only this—that the Convention may proceed to another election.
>
> Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
>
> J. A. McDOUGALL.

Cheers greeted the reading of this document, which the General's friends thought manly. The Nugent people professed to see in it an adroitly-worded and impudent evidence, that if MCDOUGALL were not elected, how he would contest hereafter. "Where was his 'certificate?' Why was not that returned? Then, what had this Convention to do with MCDOUGALL, anyhow? His note was impertinent." While the minority thus wrangled for three hours, varying the entertainment with motions to adjourn, calling the yeas and nays, wherever they had any show to come at call, a messenger who had been dispatched for the purpose, produced at the President's desk the innocent certificate, and thus MCDOUGALL was a private citizen again, beyond all question. During the balloting and explanation of votes, two or three Secessionists stated that MCDOUGALL had pledged himself that, in event of the Democratic party getting together next fall, he would act with the Republicans, and endeavor to build up the Republican organization in California. The first ballot ended the struggle. The resulting count stood, for MCDOUGALL, 57; for NUGENT, 39; for WELLER, 4; for EUGENE CASSERLY, 3; for Gen. SHIELDS, 1. This job over, the Joint Convention adjourned *sine die*.

All the Republicans having voted for the successful candidate, they claim a large share of the victory. They say, that as he will proceed to Washington at once, unless the California appointments have been given out before his arrival, the slate will have to be revised. Hurry up, gentlemen, if you would not have all your Spring work spoiled; the new Senator has hosts of Anti-Lecompton friends to reward, and as he sails "for Cowes and a market"—using the phrase in no obnoxious sense—can the Administration afford to neglect his suggestions? With a *quid* for their *quo* it will be wonderful if he cannot cause some new figuring on the slate—always providing the appointments are not hurried out of the way before he reaches the Capital.

When I wrote last, Judge HARDY—the Judge before whom the Judge TERRY farce was played—was at Sacramento in custody of a San Francisco policeman, on charge of having helped HORACE SMITH murder SAMUEL T. NEWELL. Judge BALDWIN had issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for HARDY's relief, returnable before Judge ROBINSON. As ROBINSON had been counsel for SMITH in the murder case, it was rather a steep step for him to take, so he declined to act, but named Judge MCKINSTRY, (illustrious for his late Lime Point opinion,) of the Seventh District, as a proper man for the purpose of heading off justice. Judge MCKINSTRY would cheerfully attend to the matter, but his conscience would not permit him to sit on the case out of his own district. So another writ was obtained, made returnable before Judge MCKEENE of the Sixth District. By this time it began to look as if HARDY were going to keep the writs running through the several districts, until it should reach his own, where no silly scruples of conscience would be in the way of his riddance of the police officer, who hung closer to him than his shadow. But no such extreme measure was found necessary. Judge MCKEENE heard the argument, and established a precedent for which bloody men will thank him hereafter, of admitting a man accused of murder to bail in $10,000.

WILLIAM MCNULTY—no relation to our excellent Coroner—came to California in 1849, leaving his family at Mansfield, Ohio. As a merchant and real estate operator he made money rapidly, and returned on a visit to Ohio about 1852. The story here is, that when he proposed to come back his wife wanted to come with him, but he refused to fetch her. So, after proper threats, she blew out her brains with a pistol in his presence. Another version is, that the wife was insane, and after he left, cut her own throat. Well, he returned, went into the banking business, made money, and in the great fire of November, 1853, in Sacramento, had his fortune all swept away. He kept up appearances for a little while, but sank lower and lower, until he was recognized as a poor man. Lately he was up to Washoe, and as one of the proprietors of a mill at Silver City was picking up again. But he had gone to drinking, and drink made him mad. His wife—he had married again—despairing of ever living happily with him, arranged to return to the States, and he had furnished her funds for the purpose. He came down to see her off, but she declined to meet him. So, after retiring to his room in the Tehama House last Friday, he shot himself through the heart with a little parlor revolver. He must have died instantly, and was taken up to Sacramento next day for honorable burial.

JOHN MCDONNELL and his two sisters, and their two husbands, are after GEORGE WILKES, REUB. MALONEY, M. E. FLANNEGAN and A. A. PHILLIPS, whom they charge with having forged the Broderick Will. This charge they bring in the body of a petition (to our Probate Court) that the probate may be revoked, and that JOHN MCDONNELL, whose mother was BRODERICK's mother's sister, may be appointed administrator on the estate of "the man who never gave up a principle." The petitioners allege that the signature to the will is forged, and that the instrument was admitted to probate on the testimony of one witness—that of the other subscribing witness having been impeached. So, probably, the Broderick will matter will be sent before a jury, and Heaven help the right.

The venerable Lady FRANKLIN, and her niece, Miss CRAYCROFT, returned from their visit to Vancouver's Island and British Columbia on Wednesday, having seen a good deal on the trip, of British territory, and having gone up the Columbia River as high as the Cascades. I suppose she is anchored out in the harbor somewhere now, or alongside of some wharf, preferring, apparently, always to stay on shipboard rather than come up into the city and take any risks of being lionized.

The Oregonians who go to Washington to quarrel over the seat just vacated by LANSING STOUT, are in town, *en route*. They are GEORGE K. SHIEL and A. J. THAYER, both Colonels. The Legislature had forgotten to make any provision for Congressional elections, so the people did double duty in that direction. At the regular State election last June, Col. SHIEL was nominated and fairly elected over LOGAN, the Republican and Douglas nominee. Last Fall, when the Presidential election occurred, Col. THAYER got a Douglas nomination, and there being no other candidates, was elected, though by a smaller vote than SHIEL received six months before. They will fight it out, amicably, no doubt, and whichever wins will owe more to the House than to the legality of his election, for his seat.

J. C. HUBBARD and others, have lately been trying to eject the United States from possession of the land whereon stands the Marine Hospital of this port. For lawyers they had EDWARD STANLEY and Col. INGE, and for a show of claim, a preemption title received through one WHITE, who fenced in the property as early as 1849. The case occupied the attention of the 12th District Court for a full week, and then the parties that would have plucked Uncle Sam were routed incontinently by the verdict of the jury, who found that the plaintiffs never had continuous possession, and that for the Government the property was reserved by Gen. KEARNEY, in 1847, and to the Government the city authorities had, since then, finally conveyed it.

It won't be long before we have water enough and cheap enough, in all our houses. The Bensley Company has its reservoirs built, its pipes underlying every well-settled and graded street, and its water in all the lately built and most pretentious houses. Yesterday the Spring Valley, a rival company, let water into its reservoir on Potrero Hill, and it is ready, as soon as it gets permission from the city authorities, to run a sharp rivalry with the Bensley, up hill or down. Still, the water carts go about the streets, furnishing to the ungraded elevations and the valleys where the highways are still in grass, the cool supplies from artesian wells.

The Napa *Reporter*, summing up the aspects o the broad and charming valley whence we get some of our finest fruit, concludes that during the year "piety has increased about 66 per cent., and temperance 12½ per cent; while politics, litigation and sickness have declined from 20 to 50 per cent.

The damages by the recent equinoctial flood continue to be reported. Among its devastations, was the sweeping away of the dam which retains the water for the principal quartz mills of Col. FREMONT in Mariposa County. The dam cost over $30,000; but as it cannot be repaired before October, and as several of the mills cannot start again before December, the loss is to be estimated far beyond that figure.

The Arizonians groan over the death-blow to their hopes of a rapid growth that is inflicted by the change of route of the Overland Mail. They prophesy that when, by the Central route, the floods of Fall and Spring and the snows of Winter have hindered past any precedent the stages, all parties will revert with tender affection to the memory of the smooth, natural roadway over the dividing ridge of the Continent, of the perpetual verdure of the herbage, and the genial climate of the great bend of the much reviled horse-shoe route. These same Arizonians, whose delegate at Washington is NED MCGOWAN, say that fillibustering expeditions against Sonora are the rage of the year. They interpret the headlong haste of Texas to secede as simply an anxiety to carry out this programme: Secede, conquer and annex several Mexican States, and with these rich trophies as tokens that she knew what she was about, knock again for admission into the Union. This is refreshing, as it repeats along the palate the old taste, once so savory and so familiar in our better days, when we had a "manifest destiny."

GLAUCUS.

WEDNESDAY, April 11, 1861.

We discovered about noon of Friday last, that the Overland Stages would, henceforth, go no further than Los Angeles,—that our letters must await the departure of the steamer—that until the 1st of June, there will be no more Overland Mails, which makes us seem a thousand miles further away from you than before. But it is only a temporary cessation, preparatory to a daily line; and they do say that by next fall, we shall have a telegraph wire stretched from California to Missouri. The next good news will be that John Bull will run a railroad from Canada to Frazer River, so that by simply taking steamer to Vancouver's Island, we may be whisked across the Continent. Of course, all sensible men have given up the thought that Uncle Sam will build a Pacific Railroad. He promises very fairly, but he cannot do it, you know, he has not the faculty, nor the friends, nor the honest men enough to handle the cash for the job. He is selling his soul to save a "negro issue" for future use. He is swapping his principles to keep the border States from going where they belong, so that we may be sure of always having a Slavery question to quarrel about. When he blows about a Pacific Railroad he is simply a humbug.

California office-seekers needn't worry about Senator MCDOUGALL. He has a criminal case to defend in the Court of Sessions, and is sure to stay here three weeks longer at least. The bilious correspondent of an evening paper speaks thus unamiably of a man whose talent none will deny: "His failings are many, and he is at such an age now that they bid fair to become permanent. His inveterate devotion to rye was never more painfully exhibited than on his attempt to reply to the deputation on his landing the other night from the Sacramento boat." I don't know the General well enough to contradict the first of these sentences—not fit to be written of a Senator—but the second I think I can plumply deny.

It was a lucky day for California when LATHAM resigned the Governorship of California to go into the Senate, for thereby we got a Senator of whom we have oftener had occasion to be proud than ashamed, and came in possession of a Governor of whose backbone I cannot but think it would be well to send on photographic pictures for general distribution in the North-East. Girdled by a lobby as persistent and corrupt (considering its tender age and inexperience) as that which swarms at Albany, he sinks a veto between the eyes of every bad bill that the legislature, in its venality or its carelessness, starts towards the Executive mansion. They have passed three Railroad bills for San Francisco, in the face of the protest of citizens generally, and of our Municipal Legislature's protest. All eyes are turned to see whether Governor DOWNEY will stab them. If he does, every corrupt politician in the State will curse him.

Mr. WHITNEY, State Geologist, reports briefly to the Senate. He proposes to complete the examination of the coal region, which he commenced about the middle of March, and then take up a portion of the gold-mining district, beginning in El Dorado and Placer Counties. He hopes during the Summer to visit the Washoe, Esmeralda and Mono Silver region. But as that is in Nevada, Gov. NYE's beat, perhaps he will think again before starting.

THEODORE PAYNE, a native of New-York City, and a '49-er, who returned with his family from the East in the last steamer, died suddenly on Tuesday. He was well until Saturday, when he was taken down with Panama fever, contracted in crossing the Isthmus. He had returned here to enable his partner, S P. DEWEY, to visit Europe again, and with the purpose of settling here permanently. Mr. PAYNE was one of the few males who escaped from the *Central America*, when she foundered at sea.

Lady FRANKLIN and her niece sailed for Honolulu yesterday. From the Sandwich Islands, she purposes to go to Australia.

The ship *Radiant*, for England, with a valuable cargo of breadstuffs, by attempting to beat out of the harbor day before yesterday, saved $150, that she would have had to pay a tug; but by running on to Angel Reef, she lost $5,000, which she had to pay the same rejected tug, for hauling her off, six hours afterwards. Otherwise she suffered no damage.

ROBERT F. MORRISON paid, in New-York, $525 ($75 beyond the regular ticket price for two persons,) that he might have a state-room all to himself and wife on their trip to California. At Panama the greedy agents proposed to put a gentleman into the third birth of their state-room. They consented finally, as the best they would do, to let two ladies go in with Mrs. M., while Mr. M. was thrust into a room with two other men. On arriving here, he brought a suit against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Judge HOFFMAN gave him $2,500 damages. So the shark for once was bitten.

HOLLADAY and FLINT have put up the steamer *Panama*, the first of a monthly line, for San Blaz, Mazatlan and Guaymas. The trade with Mexico—if that convalescent sister of ours will take heed by the sorry example of the once United States, and keep the peace—bids fair to grow more important every month.

GLAUCUS.

A Plea for the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst the requisition of the Chief Executive of the nation upon its loyal sons for an army for the defence of the National Capitol has met with a ready and generous response—whilst unparalleled exertions are being made to organize and transport these forces to the scene of action—let us remember that the final issue of this great conflict is to be decided not only upon the land, but upon the high seas.

If the disaffected States are suffered with impunity to betray and insult the flag of their country, if they are permitted to set its laws at open defiance, if they are allowed to commit piracy upon our commerce, and as soon as they become strong enough, to cripple, perhaps annihilate our naval force, (which they will assuredly do whenever they have the power,) where are we, and what are we, in our own eyes and in the eyes of foreign nations? Nations whose instinctive sense of honor and rectitude accord us a spontaneous and generous sympathy, even whilst their fancied interests may seem to incline them to an opposite direction. True, the protection of our Capitol is our immediate and paramount concern.

We cannot permit those old walls, so dear to every American heart, in which the citizen of Maine and of Oregon has an equal pride and claim with the citizen of Florida or Texas, to fall into the hands of renegades and desperadoes; but in order to secure this, our navy must be sustained in an ample and efficient manner, and we know not how soon all its strength may be called into requisition. "We must conquer peace."

"A short campaign and a decisive one." How is this to be effected? Let us appeal to history—the history of our country. Why was it the war of the Revolution was a seven years' struggle? Was it not because the noble army of our patriot fathers had to maintain a *one-handed* conflict, whilst Britain with her right, tightened her grasp upon our stronghold, and with her left swept our coasts—blockading our ports, cutting off our supplies, and whilst our troops pursued with bleeding fee their toilsome and protracted marches, transporting her larger forces with comparative ease and velocity from point to point, and hurling them upon our defenceless shores?

And who can tell how many more seven years might have been added to the weary struggle, had not our generous allies, the French, stepped timely in, in our hour of need, and supplied that which was lacking on our part, thus effectually securing the fruit of the great Northern campaign.

Again, during the War of 1812, after HULL had traitorously or cowardly surrendered, what was it that first revived the spirit of the nation, and almost consoled it for that burning disgrace? Was it not the gallant exploits of that little fleet, improvised upon the lakes, which speedily swept the invader from our Northern frontier?

The *first* war with England made us an *independent nation*; the *second* war with England made us a *great and powerful people*. It secured us protection at home and respect abroad, and, though we would be far from depreciating the efforts of our noble army in that war, its success was mainly owing to our gallant Navy. Though in its infancy, it grappled with a Power which was then the terror of the world, and came off victorious with her in a conflict upon that element on which no nation before or since has been able successfully to compete.

People of America, my heart is in this thing: we must not let this arm of our country's strength languish. The Navy is emphatically a *Northern institution*. It was created by Northern enterprise; its ships were built by Northern men, manned by Northern men, and officered by Northern men in the days of our country's peril and glory. In these piping times of peace, others have insinuated themselves in its high places, only to insult and to betray its flag.

There are no ships in the Slave Confederacy; she would give half her fighting men to be able to show a respectable force upon the seas. Hundreds of piratical hands are at this moment stretched forth, trembling with eagerness, to clutch any craft which she may convert to her nefarious purpose. She has not yet, notwithstanding her premiums for crime and blood, obtained *one sail by fair and honorable fight*, (and we doubt if she ever will;) but for every plank which she has treacherously and fraudulently seized, we must send a hundred swift messengers that shall be ready and eager to speed whenever and wherever *our country* gives the command.

U. S. A.

Hoist the Stars!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the patriotism of the loyal States is displaying itself in the national symbol, flung to every breeze, would it not be well for the Government to restore the stars to the currency? On the half-dime of 1861 the wreath occupies the space around the denomination on one side, and the words "United States of America" are placed around the Goddess of Liberty on the other. This change was introduced last year, and is supposed to have indicated the intention of the Secessionists to blot out the glorious *thirteen*, but now that we have a Government that knows "no North, no South, nothing but the Union," let the stars again shine out as of yore.

A.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

Detailed and Graphic Description of the Scene.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 15, 1861.

"Wake up, sir, they have been firing all night," were the words which effectually dispelled the morning dreams of your correspondent at an unseasonable hour on Friday, April 12, 1861. The low boom, boom, half-heard, half-doubted, confirmed the words, and sent a strange thrill through heart and brain. A hurried cup of coffee, a run to the station, where an excited crowd were comparing notes and placing the first sound of the guns at any hour from 7 o'clock of the preceding evening to 5 A. M. of that morning, an impatient ride behind the iron horse, which never before seemed such a laggard though doing over 20 miles an hour, and we are in Charleston. There is no doubting now. Steady and fast the reports of the guns come booming inward, and bear the news far inland, for the wind is due east. Here in the side street is a country company of volunteers mustering, there goes an orderly hurrying by as if the battle depended on the speed of his horse, here are the curiously equipped firemen grouped before the open engine houses (all ordered on duty for exigency), everywhere men in uniforms, singly or in groups hurrying hither and thither, as we approach the centre of the city. The stores are all found closed—every face looks sad, anxious, preoccupied.

Hurrying to a hotel we find sad faces, and are told by the proprietors in confidence that 200 are already reported killed, 42 of these in Fort Moultrie. An hour later it is said that sixty are killed at Moultrie. We learn that precisely at 4:30 fire was opened on Fort Sumter; that with the exception of two guns, Anderson gave no evidence till ten minutes before seven o'clock, that he knew that anything unusual was going on. On going to the roof of the building the grand scene burst upon us, and it was a splendid sight. The general effect of the appearance of Charleston Harbor is much like that of New-York, only that there are no heights, the land being almost level. The morning was dull and hazy, with a strong east wind. The harbor and bay were of course utterly devoid of shipping. In the centre towered the stern walls of Sumter, glorious in battle, thundering out its proud defiance and contending grandly with its circling foes. Above it, radiant amidst the smoke-clouds, floated that rainbow banner. And who are they who seek to defile it and bring it low—what enemy is this, and where are we? Tears—tears that could not be repressed silently answered our mental question. This then is the end of so much of sacrifice, so much of toil, so much of hope. Whoever conquers in this contest is of no real moment—*all are vanquished.*

> "Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
> And Freedom shrieked when Koscrusko fell,"

wrote the English poet when the gates of Warsaw opened to the victors. Darker, drearier, more desolate dawned this day upon the world, when the cannon of South Carolina pealed forth their volleys over the dead Freedom now buried in their bay. Fitting is it that such a scene should come on Friday—Hangman's day! But reflections are useless now—to the scene before us. Fort Sumpter lies at the mouth of the harbor, about midway between Sullivan's Island and James' Island, with Morris' Island beyond James' and nearest to the Fort—so that Sumter is three fourths encircled by batteries. Looking from the city, James' and Morris islands are on our right. On James' Island are two batteries—one at Fort Johnson, containing in all three 24-pounders and seventeen 10 inch mortars; the other, nearer the Fort, has four 10-inch mortars. Upon Morris Island are twelve batteries, besides the new rifled cannon, a present from an old Charlestonian now residing in England, which arrived in season for the fight and was planted near STEVENS' famous iron battery. Upon our left lies Sullivan's Island. In a cove at the western extremity of this was placed the famous four gun floating battery; next is a battery mounting two heavy mortars, one Dahlgren and two 32-pounders. Then immediately opposite Sumter is Fort Moultrie, beyond it two more heavy batteries; while back on the mainland, at Mount Pleasant, is a battery of two heavy mortars. Upon our left thei fire was kept up on the Fort from six different points including Fort Moultrie, while upon our right it was kept up from six to ten different points. First would curl a white cloud from STEVENS' battery, followed in rapid and regular succession by each of the batteries on Morris Island, so that before the first white cloud had been dissipated, there were 6 or 8 similar clouds rising from as many points—then on the left Mount Pleasant would send up a white cloud, followed promptly by the floating battery, emulous of distinction and seemingly worked *con amore*, followed by the other four points with an almost continuous flashing from Moultrie. Now balls would fly ricochetting over the water wide of the mark—now bombs intended for the fort, would fall far beyond, surging up the waves in fountains of flashing foam—now, high in the air, "piff paff," and a little balloon of vapor would float slowly upwards, showing where a bursting bomb failed its destination; these numerous little balloons, as they seemed in shape, added much to the beauty of the scene, but did not tell very well for the proficiency of the gunners. Many a dull cloud on the walls of the fort told where the shot rained like hail against its sides. Meantime ANDERSON and his men seemed omnipresent; when one thought of the less than four-score there, opposed to the thousands about them, they seemed to fight like demicgods. Now gun after gun thunders towards Morris Island, fired in even rapid succession as almost to give but a single reverberation; then before it would seem possible, Fort Moultrie was receiving some twenty or thirty guns—then back again to take care of Stevens' Battery—then flashing away from his parapets, he gave for a time at least, two shots for every one received—but alas! he has no mortars, or at least uses none, and see where that gun was just fired, from the parapets; a bomb from Stevens' Battery explodes upon the very spot, and before we can draw breath, another of those terrible missives drops in the same place. "Poor fellows who fired that last gun! they must all have been killed," was the shuddering remark with which I removed the glass from my eyes. This was at twenty minutes before ten o'clock, A. M., and was the last gun *en barbette* which I saw used. Now Stevens' Battery has got the range, and every bomb drops in the fort, or explodes directly over it, raining down destruction—but, nothing daunted, see how his heavy casemated columbiads flash out their hissing tongues of flame, vexing the echoes with their sullen muttering. Moultrie is receiving his especial attention, though Morris Island is not neglected. Gen. BEAUREGARD told a friend of mine that from the manner of ANDERSON'S firing all day on Friday, he must have not less than three hundred men within the fort—it was impossible for fewer to have done what they did! However, a soldier whom I saw early in the morning told me that he was one of the last persons in Sumter, working there as a mechanic, and that ANDERSON had drilled his men so that *three* of them would handle a gun with the same facility and speed as eight men over in Moultrie, where he had been since—a statement more than verified by BEAUREGARD'S assertion.

Beyond the bar there lay two steamers and a sailing vessel—immovable, passive, silent spectres—so silent and so shadowy in the mist, that one half doubted whether they *were* steamers or no; but see a schooner is working up under all sail, hugging in towards Moultrie; ha! a gun from one of the spectral ships brings her to, and she joins the rest, lying as silent and spectre-like under her bare masts. Before the close of the drama we were witnessing, BYRON'S account of the poets in hell seemed to me most applicable to these *brave* men-of-war, when he describes them as

> "All silent and all damned!"

The solemnity of the occasion seemed to impress all who were with me on the building. More than one gentleman who avowed himself a Secessionist, deplored the event. All had thought that it had been so long deferred, the Government would not attempt a reinforcement. All felt it was the death-knell of the Union, and while they charged it upon the North, who they claimed have driven them to the wall, still the bitterness of the charges made showed that the fact was regretted. There was another feeling which seemed to add bitterness, in that the soldiers fighting them were "hirelings," while the best blood of the State was being, as they thought, poured out.

The Battery, the wharves, the steeples, the roofs and windows of houses commanding the bay, were thronged with anxious spectators, hardly one of whom but had some relative or friend exposed to the chances of war. The morning paper contained a call from the Surgeon-General for hundreds of yards of bandages, and quantities of lint, in addition to the large supplies long since furnished by the ladies. All things combined to add to their natural anxiety. Besides, for twelve hours, they had been waiting in anxious suspense, expecting every instant to hear the shot which commenced the fight. When it came, at 4:30 A. M., the whole population hurried *en masse* to the Battery, and there they remained during Friday. As it became evident the fort was sustaining little damage, and the defence was vigorous, darker shadows flitted over the face at the thought of the assault, and the hundreds of Charleston's noblest rushing to certain death. It was a sad day for mothers and wives, and many the tears that fell, the prayers that ascended from the City of Charleston during that eventful day. Still there was no flinching, no regrets uttered, or wishes expressed, that husband or son, or brother or lover had not gone Courage and devotion and patriotism live in these hearts. It is country, fireside, freedom, for which they are fighting. They have been educated to believe that South Carolina is country—that she is oppressed—and that they are fully justified in defending her at every hazard. They indignantly repel the title of rebels, and claim that every State has the full right to secede; that they have exhausted all appliances for peaceable secession, and are only defending themselves from conquest and slavery. Every man, woman and child that I have seen seems ready to sacrifice all that men hold dear in this cause Their sincerity is unquestionable—every act proves it. They are noble, brave, generous, impulsive and determined. What is to be done with such a people? They may be exterminated—not conquered. They are palpably, clearly *wrong*—yet they sincerely *believe* themselves right. They say the North *hate* them, which is a mistake; consequently they *hate* the North and every Northern person, *because* he or she *is Northern*, with a hatred which is real, and would be perfectly incredible, except to those who see and feel it. It is vain to argue with them—in vain to try to correct the false impressions which lying politicians have succeeded in causing them to believe. The Cadmus of the South, in his disappointed rage of baffled ambition, sowed this land with dragon's teeth, and they have sprung up armed men. If the shades of the departed, the hatreds and loves of earth, are of any import, CALHOUN and AARON BURR have high holiday this day, for they are avenged.

Joining the crowd at the Battery, I noticed Gov. PICKENS sitting in the balcony of a house commanding the bay; upon his right sat one of his aids; upon his left, Col. HAYNE. The Governor seemed to be absorbed in the scene—occasionally a pleased expression passed over his face as some bomb or shot from the batteries found their mark. He has been too moderate to please the populace; but I could detect in his face no expression of regret as he watched the scene before him.

Towards evening the clouds, gathered in dark and portentous masses over the city, sweeping in from sea, added another element of grandeur to the scene. Soon the rain began, and I sought shelter under the sheds on one of the wharfs, which were thronged with men and negroes. Here we had a little additional excitement, in watching the embarkation of troops on the steamer *Edisto*, which stole out through one of the cuts and went to Stono. Soon we had a boat up from Morris Island, which had braved the firing. Nothing, however, was to be got out of the officer who came in her, who was followed by a dense throng as he rode his way to report. A little later, I saw a long-haired, youthful-looking man, dressed in a suit of blue, and followed by a very great crowd; and learnt that it was the notorious ROGER PRYOR, of Virginia, a volunteer, and attached to Gen. BEAUREGARD'S staff. He also had braved the voyage up the harbor, and brought news that *no one, as yet, had been injured* in the batteries. It was soon ascertained that on the side of the South Carolinians no one had been killed up to 7 P. M.! This produced a great change in the appearance of the people—faces grew less gloomy. An officer informed me that three of the port-hole doors of Stevens Battery were rendered useless by ANDERSON'S shot, and the guns thus silenced till new doors or substitutes could be procured from the city. Soon the thickening mists and gathering darkness hid the combatants from view; and then the rain came in torrents. For two hours it poured as if for another deluge. An occasional shell would trace out its fiery path, or a gun, booming at long intervals, tell us that the contest was only delayed—not ended. It was a dark, gloomy night, favorable, if ever night was, for an attempt to reinforce by boats. Such, it was expected, would be made; and a great deal of anxiety was expressed lest it should succeed. Through all the rain and the darkness, anxious eyes were strained towards the sea. The night before, the appearance of the harbor was beautiful—three light boats, loaded with resinous pine, had been moored beyond the fort, towards the entrance of the harbor, in such a way as to light up the channel, and also to render indistinguishable the lights displayed by ANDERSON, intended, it was thought, as a guide. Sumter was brilliantly lighted up, and signal-rockets shot up from its walls all night. This night all was changed; for all the eye could distinguish, Sumter had disappeared, and no lights, save those of occasional bursting bombs, lit up the harbor. In the middle of the night I was waked by heavy and incessant firing, which continued for an hour or two. In the morning, which was as fair and bright as ever woke the world, all seemed still, and we thought the contest over, but it was only that the wind had changed and blew from the South, which bore the sound away from us, so that where the guns where heard fifty miles inland on Friday, they were hardly heard in the *city* on Saturday. Hurrying to the roof, a grander spectacle than that of yesterday presented itself—for Fort Sumpter was on fire, and the heavy smoke rolling up in angry clouds and borne by the wind directly across it—for it was on fire at the southern extremity—made it seem as if wrapped completely in flames, and, like some huge volcano, vomiting forth destruction. The light of the flames seemed to add fresh vigor to the besiegers, for the shot and shell poured in in a more continuous stream than ever before—and still ANDERSON and his heroes dauntlessly replied, and never flew the shot in fiercer volleys upon Moultrie and Morris Island than when the smoke from his burning barracks seemed to threaten suffocation to all within those fated walls.

Never seemed that flag so dear and glorious to me as when, with my glass, I could still see it waving proudly amid the storm. Would *all* at the North could have seen it thus and have witnessed how a few brave men could defend it against such odds and against *such* perils. After that scene they would have united as one man for its support. If any dare to whisper a suggestion against Major ANDERSON'S courageous defence, remind them how, when the fire and smoke caused such distress to himself and men, that they were obliged to lay with faces to the ground to catch breath, he still thundered defiance to his foes. Alone, but undaunted, the brave soldier, like the boy CASABIANCA, would not desert his post.

At length, however, their firing was at longer intervals, for all their efforts seemed taken up in attempting to stop the ravages of the flames. Three times they seemed almost successful, but explosions would apparently scatter the flames again, and baffle their efforts. These, as we have since learned, were caused by stores of bombs which could not be removed from the burning buildings.

The fire was caused by hot shot from Moultrie. ANDERSON'S men were forced to keep within the casemates, the fall of bombs was so incessant, and he could not afford to risk the loss of any of his scanty force. This prevented the use of his upper tier of guns—those which alone could be relied upon to silence the batteries, and also harrassed them in their efforts to extinguish the flames. A little before 1 o'clock, on Saturday, his flag disappeared (*shot down*). What an excitement was then felt. Some thought he had surrendered. Soon, however, he protested against any such assumption by a loud-mouthed gun, and within twenty minutes had rigged up a temporary flagstaff, and again flung the Stars and Stripes to the breeze! During this time Gen. BEAUREGARD had sent three of his Aids to go to the fort, with an offer of aid to extinguish the flames, and some other propositions. Before their boat reached the fort, however, the flag was up and his fire recommenced; seeing which, they returned, but had not reached the wharf when they were surprised to see the white flag floating at the same time with the Stars and Stripes. They turned again, but on reaching the fort were met by Ex-Senator WIGFALL, with the remark that all was over, and their errand useless, as he had *surrendered;* indeed the glorious flag was lowered, and the fort stood without an ensign. Her last voice was in the shape of three heavy Columbiads fired at Moultrie. WIGFALL, with something of that sort of officiousness which was often shown in his Senatorial exhibitions, had gone in "on his own hook," and taken the matter out of his commanding officer's hands—somewhat to the disgust of the latter, as may be imagined. When ANDERSON surrendered the walls of the magazine were so hot that there seemed imminent danger of an explosion, which would have destroyed the fort and all in it.

It was a truce, not a surrender, which ANDERSON intended, as you will probably see from the accounts telegraphed you of WIGFALL'S interview; and it was a truce BEAUREGARD sent his Aids to propose *before* ANDERSON showed the white flag. However, it is of no moment. There was not the slightest hope of assistance from the fleet, whose vessels lay "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean," and it was only a question of a few hours, more or less. One who entered the fort described in my hearing the appearance of officers and men as indicative of great suffering—eyes bloodshot and protruding, from the effects of suffocation. The joyful excitement when the white flag was first seen beggars description. Men on horseback rode furiously through the streets, shouting "The white flag," "The white flag." Crowds rushed to the wharves to see if it was so. Men shook each others' hands and congratulated each other; women shrieked and wept, and the whole city went mad with joy.

The old negro who chimes the bells of St. Michael's being ordered to strike up some national air rung out the well-known notes of "Hail Columbia," but was stopped before it was finished, it being felt rather awkward! The day was delightful, the sky cloudless, and every object perfectly distinguishable through the clear atmosphere. Everybody seemed cheerful all day; "no one hurt" had given them quieter minds, and seeing the cheerful crowd and the smiling ladies on the Battery and in the boudoirs and balconies, it looked like some festal day, not like an assembly to behold a battle! When the white flag was seen, then it was a gala day indeed. However, as hour after hour passed, and no other flag was seen, they became impatient and doubtful. ANDERSON still held military possession of the Fort, and would allow no one to land. So Saturday night was not exactly an easy one. Sunday morning was clear and warm, but it saw the Stars and Stripes above the Fort. At noon, BEAUREGARD and PICKENS, with their Staffs, went down in the steamer *Charleston* to witness the formal surrender. The vessels at the wharves were all gay with flags; the harbor alive with steamers and boats—craft of every kind.

ANDERSON fired a salute of 100 guns to his flag, and then marched out his men to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Strange and sad to say, the only death, as it is believed, connected with Fort Sumter and its siege, took place during this salute. There was an explosion, which killed one man outright, wounded another mortally, and severely injured four others. The flags of Carolina and the Confederated States were run up at precisely 4:30, and the volleys from batteries and ships made one think the siege had recommenced. On a swift pilot boat we passed the batteries, went under the frowning walls of Sumter—took a nearer look at those ships beyond the bar—sailed around the Isabel lying there with ANDERSON'S command on board—feasted our eyes on the gallant men who had fought so nobly, and wished them God-speed and better luck next time. The brick walls of the fort are well battered, and show any number of holes a foot or two in diameter and depth, but for all defensive purposes I think would have stood a month of firing. Inside, the ruins of the barracks give it a desolate appearance, but for all purposes of a fort it is in good condition. With plenty of troops and provisions, and without those inflammable barracks, ANDERSON could have defied them for weeks if not months. Was there ever an instance before in which two *forts*—regular forts of solid masonry, fought such a duel as this carried on between Moultrie and Sumter? The barracks and officers' quarters in Moultrie were destroyed by the guns of Sumter. Moultrie has been wonderfully strengthened since ANDERSON left it. It is said that RIPLEY has had a grudge against ANDERSON since the Mexican war; if so he had a fine opportunity of working it out, and it is to the hot shot from Moultrie that ANDERSON owes his defeat. Everybody considers the fleet to have been *most cowardly*. On Friday ANDERSON lowered his flag half-mast to them, and on Saturday he did the same. It is said he sent his men on the ramparts during the fire to make signals of distress. In vain the soldiers at the batteries cheered ANDERSON'S last efforts and cursed the ships as cowards. All men here—sailors and landsmen—Northern and Southern men—unite in expressions of contempt for the conduct of the fleet. It could not have got in, but one at least of the ships might have engaged a battery and diverted some shots from ANDERSON in his distress. If all United States warriors are to show so much discretion in the face of the foe, they better be kept at home! A satisfactory explanation from the commander of the fleet is needed to save him from the charge of arrant cowardice.

On Sunday, in all the churches, thanksgiving and praise was heard for their glorious victory and for the apparently miraculous preservation of life. In old St. Philips' I listened to Bishop DAVIS, who spoke most feelingly. He is blind, and his sons were among the soldiers. "Your boys were there, and mine were there, *and it was right they should be there.* We have suffered, for the heart will suffer when its dearest treasures are thus endangered, but we had counted the cost and were firm. But now, how marvelous has been God's doings—all our children have passed through the fire unhurt!" He said the whole people were in this movement, and had gone into it prayerfully. To their trust in God he ascribed their victory, and the fact that no life had been lost. "Verily, the Lord of Hosts is with us—the God of Jacob is our refuge."

The people here seemed to feel that it was perfectly right for them to attempt to kill ANDERSON and his men, but it was ludicrous how they seemed to feel every shot of his a personal grievance—a ground of personal hostility—and this among intelligent gentlemen. They are a curious people in some respects. Many wanted him and all the soldiers killed, and grumble much at BEAUREGARD'S courtesy. Still there *are* true gentlemen here who appreciate courage and honor, even when shown by foes.

Early Friday morning I met a lady friend, who told me, as we walked the Battery, that some persons had been imprisoned for speaking their sentiments too freely, and one of them the correspondent of the *Tribune*, concluding with a kindly caution to me to exercise special care in saying nothing in any way calculated to offend. The people are wrought up to such a pitch that it is like standing in a powder magazine with a lighted torch, for a Northener to be here at all. I have received several kind suggestions to be very cautious. It was "Jasper" of the *Times* who was imprisoned.

Rumors of all kinds have been, and are rife, but it were foolish to repeat them, and I close my long letter with the assurance that Washington will be held by the Confederate States, unless amply protected by Northern bayonets and cannon *at once*. Let the North rally to the defence of that—but let them initiate or countenance no aggressive war upon this or any other State.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

Character of the War we are Engaged in—Effect of War on Civilization—Of the Dangers of Enthusiasm, and of the Necessity of a Thorough Organization—Of the Necessity of Armies of Reserve, and How they Ought to be Distributed Among Us.

CHARACTER OF THE WAR WE ARE ENGAGED IN.

The war in which we are engaged presents several characteristics, which it is necessary to define, in order to have a perfect understanding of its importance, and of its probable ultimate effects. It is national in this sense, that its object is to defend the Constitution and the laws; it is moral because there is in it a sentiment of revolt of the public conscience against Slavery; it is a civil war, because it divides into two hostile camps a people who, not long since lived under the same Constitution, acknowledged the same Government, and believed themselves happy in forming one and the same nation, strong by union, great by its strength.

The national and moral elements, and civil war, such are the three aspects of our intestine feud. The question then we have to solve is a complex one, and it needs all the sagacity, promptness and decision peculiar to our race to bring it to a happy issue. To secure the triumph of the two first elements, to shut the door against civil war by a series of successive victories, and to oblige the rebels to sue for peace by creating a reaction against them in their own States, which we can reduce by blockade, or by the sending of an invading army, such is the plan we must adopt forthwith and follow up with energy and vigor. Now that all conciliatory measures compatible with the honor and dignity of our country have been exhausted, nothing is left us but the sword. Let us hope that once out of its scabbard it shall not be sheathed, unless justice, right, humanity and law be fully vindicated.

THE EFFECT OF WAR ON CIVILIZATION.

Not long since, a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, in Paris, said: "Civilization and the military art go hand to hand in their march towards progress," thus giving the idea that war and the progress of civilization were inseparable. This is an axiom which needs no demonstration. The instinctive feelings of the masses have decided this question, and we all know that the people which occupies the first place in the estimation of mankind, is also the one which occupies the first rank in the art of war. Taken in its highest sense, and regarded with reference to its ultimate effects, war is altogether beneficial to the conqueror and the conquered—to him who loses as well as to him who wins. The ten years just elapsed supply us with a striking example of this political axiom. The taking of the Malakoff, and the battle of Solferino, have done more for the progress of freedom and the rights of humanity, than twenty-five years of uninterrupted peace and prosperity. Who could deny that the late victories of France and England have, by exalting the prestige of these countries, enabled them to introduce in their internal affairs reforms calculated to intensify and elevate the moral tone of the people? Are not the establishment of equality in the English army, and the restoration of freedom in France, the fruits reaped by the late wars? If we study its effects upon the defeated nations—upon Russia and Austria—we have no trouble in discovering its benefits there also. It is generally conceded that, without her reverses in the Crimea, Russia would not so soon have felt the burden of serfdom, and that the emancipation of the serfs would have been postponed for an indefinite time. Is it not also manifest that Austria owes the liberal constitution just granted, to her defeat at Magenta and Solferino? On whichever side we look—whether on that of the victor or on that of the vanquished—we find war making the great principles of justice, humanity, right and freedom triumphant. When war is made in the name and for the sake of a moral principle, it is not a crime to fight, it is a duty; war is no more war, it is a sacrifice. Like that which took place eighteen centuries ago on Golgotha, it changes the face of the world by fertilizing the field of intelligence and morality with human blood; and upon this field, made prolific by the gift of our lives, our race grows wiser, stronger and greater.

Taken then, in its philosophical point of view, war has been as profitable to Christian society as it has been to the Pagans and to the society of the middle age. ALEXANDER introduced Greek philosophy in the Western part of Europe and Africa, CÆSAR established Roman colonies among Barbarians, CHARLEMAGNE compelled the Lombards and the Saxons to embrace the Christian faith, CROMWELL secured the triumph of liberal institutions in England, and NAPOLEON infused the spirit of the French Revolution—a spirit of freedom and equality—among two hundred millions of people. All these beneficial results were produced by war.

An eminent French writer (ARMAND CARREL) said, twenty-five years ago, "*Une Societé en paix perpetuelle tomberait en pourriture.*" A society enjoying perpetual peace would soon become rotten. This maxim is as just as it is profound. We need only look at the reigns of the last STUART and of the last BOURBONS, and especially of the BOURBONS of Naples, to verify its accuracy. Considered in all its aspects, whether as a shock awakening a nation from a protracted and dangerous torpor, or as a means of securing the triumph of our nationality and of the moral code we are proud to profess, war cannot fail to have a healthy effect upon us.

OF THE DANGERS OF ENTHUSIASM, AND OF THE NECESSITY OF AN ORGANIZATION.

WELLINGTON, when asked on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo, "What is your Lordship's plan for to-morrow?" answered, "I have no other plan than to hold on till my last man is dead." This response must have suggested itself to the memory of all those who have witnessed the spontaneous and enthusiastic uprising of the American people within the last two weeks. Certainly not one of all the soldiers and recruits we have seen knew what plan he was to pursue, but every one knew that to stand by the American flag till the last of them was dead, was the duty of the hour. This noble and courageous resolution, viewed in a national point of view, is the greatest possible eulogy on American character and honor. However, magnanimous character and high-toned honor alone do not make an army. WELLINGTON and his men, who possessed them to a very high degree, would have been defeated without the timely assistance of the Prussians. In time of war, the problem is not to die faithfully, but to conquer gloriously. When to character and courage, an army adds organization and skill, that army is invincible. Without organization, and a certain degree of experience, an army may be composed of heroes, and still be defeated, at least in the beginning of the campaign. Undisciplined valor is as useless as disciplined cowardice. If ever the necessity of a thorough and systematic arrangement has been felt anywhere, it has been especially felt in the formation of armies.

All persons conversant with the military art will say that if a good soldier is the work of time, a good army is the work of time, money and skill. What is an army if it is not a government, all parts of which must be homogeneously adjusted, in such a way as to combine its various elements in their required proportions, without permitting any branch of service to suffer to the detriment of the other? Let any of its parts fail—let either the infantry, cavalry, artillery, the engineer corps, or the administration be deficient—and the whole army will be affected by it, and the most serious consequences will result. It is then urgent that the army we are organizing be as complete and as perfect as possible At the same time we must guard against hurried enthusiasm and defiant bravery. Enthusiasm and gallantry are always in haste, and in time of war precipitation is injurious On this point it is understood that we do not speak as citizens, but as soldiers. Whilst we will admire and try to imitate the patriotism of the first, we will never venture upon a battle without the experience and the skill of the second, unless urged to do so by the emergency of circumstances.

The first wars of the first French Revolution supply us with an illustration of the evil results attending an exaggerated outburst of enthusiasm and patriotism. It was in the year 1792. Prussia and Austria, supported by an army of French emigrants, were marching on the French frontiers, in order to crush the revolution in its nest. The French Republican army was then in a complete state of disorganization, and, except the artillery, which was excellent, there was not a regiment capable of coping with the veterans of FREDERICK II. Also, when the National Guard of France, and its voluntary recruits, poured their enthusiastic battalions into Belgium, confusion and insubordination introduced themselves into their ranks, and serious reverses were the consequence. This state of things was made worse by the withdrawal of LAFAYETTE, who, threatened by the Jacobins, left the army in these critical circumstances. Fortunately for the French nation, a man of genius was found, who, at the head of twenty thousand men, whom he had attached to his person by exposing them to almost daily fights and skirmishes, undertook to stem the victorious progress of the Austro-Prussian army. This man was DUMOURIEZ. With his small body of troops he thwarted the march of the Prussians, was surrounded and cut off by an overwhelming force, but retreated in good order till he effected a junction with another General at Valmy. There he succeeded in arresting the enemy, whose power he broke by his resistance and the admirable discipline of his soldiers. These glorious deeds raised the drooping spirits of the French, until the victory of JEMMAPES, by giving the whole army experience, inaugurated that series of victories which made the revolution of 1789 so famous in history.

A great number of examples could be deduced proving that enthusiasm and patriotism without discipline and experience lead generally to defeat. Hence the necessity of having, before entering into war, well disciplined troops, kept in constant exercise and familiarized with the manœuvres of camps. This is so much the more necessary because war is not made to-day as it was half a century ago, and strategy has been modified and tactics thoroughly changed. If to the great advances in military art, we add the increase of our population, the existence of railroads and steam vessels allowing us to concentrate in a short space of time great masses upon a given point, and to strike at once a decisive blow upon the enemy, we will find it still more necessary to have an army thoroughly organized, well drilled soldiers, and the improved system of arms *de precision*, without which we cannot expect decisive and immediate success.

OF THE NECESSITY OF AN ARMY OF RESERVE.

Time and experience teaches that victories depend, in most instances, upon the rapidity, the concentration and the pliability of troops, and that, on the other hand, the art of war requires a special instruction, a great deal of practice, and daily experience with the various weapons of war recently discovered. It is clear that the formation of great centres in which soldiers might congregate and receive the essential notions of military art, is the only means of reaching promptly and surely that end.

It is to such centres that the name of camp has been given; and it is generally in those camps that armies of reserve are found trained, and since we have used the expression army of reserve, let us not forget the ideas of NAPOLEON the First on that subject. "*Le sont,*" said he, "*les réserves qui 'gaynent les batailles.*" "It is the reserves which win the battle." Such an authority is sufficient to render all commentaries needless. Yes; it is the reserves which win the battles, and we must have as many of them as we can possibly establish and provide for.

In our opinion three camps, of fifty thousand men each, ought to be formed immediately, and divided in the following manner. One in the Upper Missouri, in the vicinity of the State of that name, to command the Great Western Valley. One somewhere in the centre of Ohio, which would act upon Western Virginia and the mouth of the Tennessee River; and one in New-York, to watch the ocean and to keep open communication with the Capital. These camps should be organized upon the model of field camps; the men should be disciplined in all the usual manœuvres; all the Divisions of the Army, the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, should be trained daily, in sham fights and other military exercises. At the same time the changes introduced in tactics during the wars of the Crimea and of Italy could be applied to our troops, and the newly-invented *arms de precision*, such as the Minié rifle, the rifled and Armstrong guns, could be tried.

We have no doubt that the establishment of such camps would have an immense influence upon the doubtful States, and supply us with excellent soldiers and officers, ready at any moment to take the field and to secure to our flag a long series of glorious victories.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Depots, Recruits and Discipline.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The education of a soldier should commence with the instant that he sets his foot in quarters and receives his supplies or pay. The germs of insubordination, if not eradicated at once, soon take too vigorous root for any but the most rigorous measures. If recruits are allowed to idle their time away, they soon lose their appetite for food and for work We are incited to these remarks by what occurred at our State Capital on the 28th.

Walking through Albany yesterday morning, it was painful to see the windows of the recruiting dépôt filled with idle loungers, who with their legs dangling down outside, were gaping at the passers by and doubtless hatching mischief. A little while after one of the chiefs of the department, not a little moved, related that these recruits, dissatisfied with their meals, had kicked over the mess tables, strewing the floor with excellent provisions, smashing the crockery, &c. To-day it is stated in the papers that the Governor was necessitated to interfere and the police called out before the disgraceful scene was quieted.

This is just a type of the condition of our military preparations. The recruits, instead of being drilled into an apppetite, are allowed to lose their appetite by indolence and then talked to when they should be brought under the influence of discipline by sterner measures.

People grown to manhood under free institutions require instant if not severe punishment to teach them that they must obey. Afterwards they submit more willingly by reason of their intelligenc.

The dépôt is to the army what the stomach is to the body. Both receive and perform the primary processes which convert the raw material into that which supplies force and vitality. Those countries which have been best able to recuperate after defeat, were those whose dépôts had been so organized and systematized that the preparation of the *personnel* of the army went on with unremitting diligence and produced supplies adequate to the demand. In short, the dépôts should be machines for turning recruits into soldiers, not mere storehouses for living lumber. They should be preparatory schools for the army, not mere boarding houses.

It is the fashion of the present day to cry down Austria, yet, notwithstanding her military organization, she is a wonderful example of what a government can do, which while prodigal of her soldiers makes soldiers as fast as she wastes them. Like a man who is lavish in his expenditure, while he provides fresh means by close attention to business and the development of new sources of income. There is scarcely a government in the world, except our own, which does not maintain "nuclei," "cadres," "skeletons," or "staff corps," (nearly synonymous words, designating generally the officers and non-commissioned officers of a body of troops,) in order to enable the military authorities to expand forces upon occasion and to meet the occasion.

There was no country so completely and so often prostrated at the feet of the first NAPOLEON as Austria, and yet by keeping her nuclei intact, no government was enabled to send so magnificent an army into the field as that which issued forth from this apparently exhausted empire, and that more particularly in cavalry, which of all the arms requires the most patience, system and resources for its thorough organization.

In reading over the history of Austria, it is perfectly astounding to perceive the vast number of reverses to which her arms have been subjected; but it is still more marvelous to contemplate with what speed new armies made their appearance. Organization and attention to details, economy of time, men and material, were what enabled her to make up for the enormous stakes which Austria waged and lost in the game of war.

An army composed of men taken at random and sent at once into the field is not food for powder or cannon, but for the medicine chest and hospital. It was all well enough to hurry off every thing available to Washington, because it was then a question of time and numbers, not of quality and qualification. The crisis, however, being over, it now becomes a question of quality and qualifications alone, not only in regard to the enemy, but ourselves, for of all the dangers which can menace the peace of a country, there is none so perilous as an undisciplined, insubordinate and insolent military mob.

If, in reply to the question why the new levies are not drilling, the answer should be that their officers are not yet commissioned, that is not a sufficient reason; for, first, there are many capable men who might be commissioned as staff officers and detailed to serve as instructors at each dépôt, and the troops turned over to their proper officers afterwards; or else, second, numbers of officers can be found to go to work at once and drill the recruits, and run the risk of receiving commissions and commands afterwards—officers moved to action by patriotism and a sense of duty. To lose a moment is not only a loss of time, but a positive detriment to the troops, treasure, and nation.

And even if the new levies were not drilled to military evolutions, they should be subjected to military discipline as far as regards police in quarters. If this matter is not taken in hand speedily and firmly we shall find that in embodying troops we have obtained not a servant but a master which, with an excitable people like ours, will eventuate not in a CROMWELL but a military despot.

ANCHOR.

EDWARD EVERETT ON THE WAR.

Speech at a Flag-raising in Boston.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS: The great assemblage that I see around me, the simple but interesting ceremonial with which the flag of our country has been thrown to the breeze, the strain of inspiring music, the sweet concert of these youthful voices, the solemn supplication of the Reverend clergy, which still fills our ears,—all these proclaim the deep patriotic sentiment, of which that flag is the symbol and expression. Nay more, it speaks for itself. Its mute eloquence needs no aid from my lips, to interpret its significance. Fidelity to the Union blazes from its stars; allegiance to the Government, beneath which we live, is wrapped within its folds.

We set up this standard, my friends, not as matter of idle display—but as an expressive indication that, in the mighty struggle which has been forced upon us, we are of one heart and one mind that the Government of the country must be sustained. We are a law abiding, quiet-loving community. Our time, our thoughts, our energies, are habitually devoted to the peaceful arts by which States grow and prosper; but upon an issue in which the life of the country is involved we rally as one man to its defence. All former differences of opinion are swept away; we forget that we have ever been partisans; we remember only that we are Americans, and that our country is in peril.

And what is it that has kindled this quiet and peace-loving community to the present unexampled excitement—a patriotic unanimity not witnessed in 1775? Why is it that the flag of our country, always honored, always beloved, is now all at once worshipped, I may say, with the passionate homage of this whole people? Why does it float, as never before, not merely from arsenal and masthead, but from tower and steeple—from the public edifices, the temple of science, and private dwellings, in magnificent display or miniature presentment? Let Fort Sumter give the answer. When on this day fortnight, the 13th of April, (a day forever to be held in inauspicious remembrance, like the *dies Alliensis* in the annals of Rome) the tidings spread through the land that the standard of United America, the pledge of her Union, and the symbol of her power, which so many gallant hearts had poured out their life blood, on the ocean and the land, to uphold, had, in the harbor of Charleston, been for a day and a half the target of eleven fratricidal batteries, one deep, unanimous, spontaneous feeling shot with the tidings through the bosoms of twenty millions of freemen, that its outraged honor must be vindicated.

And, oh, fellow-citizens, if—aloof, as we are, from the immediate danger of the conflict, sheltered in our comfortable homes, with the objects of our affection around us—we can refuse our support to the Constitution, the laws and the Government, in whose defence those seventy brave men, for thirty frightful hours, without sleep, almost without food, compelled to draw the breath of heaven into their lungs through moistened handkerchiefs, stood faithful and undaunted beneath the iron storm bursting from above, and the raging fires around them, we shall deserve ourselves, on some disastrous day, to pass through a like fiery ordeal.

I speak, fellow-citizens, in no spirit of unkindness to the South. I have been, through my public life, some of you have thought, too much her friend. To avert what I deemed the impending danger of a general convulsion, I have been more willing than some of you to pursue—always I hope through honorable paths—the policy of conciliation. Besides this, in my humble efforts to rescue the home and tomb of WASHINGTON from desecration, (and, oh, saddest desecration of all, that the sacred precincts should perhaps even now be trodden by armed bands, hastening to lay the city which bears his name in ashes,) I have traversed the South, everywhere received with the most flattering kindness, more than most Northern men. In no part of the Union have I more, or more valued friends; but as Heaven is my judge, it is my most profound and solemn conviction, that it is infinitely more desirable for the South than the North, that this suicidal attempt to break up the Union should be frustrated.

For consider, fellow-citizens, that that flag, which you have this day given to the breeze, is not merely the symbol of Union at home, but of peace safety and respect abroad. The unhallowed blow which has been struck at it has not only, as its first result, involved the country in what all history proclaims the direst of national calamities—a civil war, but it has at once placed the South at the mercy of every foreign power.

No Government on this continent can command the respect of Europe that does not possess a navy; and the North, from natural causes, must ever be the exclusive seat of the naval strength of the country. Our climate, our harbors, our fisheries, our commercial marine are the elements of this strength. The South has naval stores, brave officers, live-oak forests,—but what are live oak trees, without live-oak men to compact them into noble ships, and to launch their thunders? What would it avail the South to possess the whole English navy, while their harbors are shut up by bars, over which you cannot float a bomb-ketch? No, fellow-citizens, the South, if she succeeds in rending the Union, not only madly throws away her share in all the future naval glories of the country, but she puts herself, in the eyes of Europe, by the side of the petty trading Republics, of Breman, of Hamburg, of Lubeck; she exposes her commerce to the insults of every rover of the sea; she holds her coasts and her harbors, not only at the mercy of the great maritime powers of England and France, but of Austria, and of Spain,—of any third rate Government that keeps a few steam frigates at sea. At this moment there is nothing but that flag which you have this day displayed,—that navy which the South is seeking to paralyze and destroy, which protects Norfolk and Charleston, and Savannah and Pensacola, and Mobile and New Orleans, from the insults of Spain, justly irritated at the fillibustering war which has been so often waged upon Cuba.

But, fellow citizens, I forbear. When Mr. CRANE and the other gentlemen wished me last evening to take part in this ceremonial, in reply to my observation that no long speech would, I suppose, be expected, he intimated the wish that my remarks should be "short, pithy and to the point." I cannot claim much "pith or moment," for these unstudied suggestions; but I will hope they are not very wide of the point; and I promise you they shall be short, for I will only say in conclusion, All hail to the Flag of the Union! Courage to the heart and strength to the hand to which in all time it shall be entrusted! May it ever wave in unsullied honor over the dome of the Capitol, from the country's strongholds, on the tented field, upon the wave-rocked topmast. It was originally displayed on the 1st of January, 1776, from the head quarters of Washington, whose lines of circumvallation around beleaguered Boston traversed the fair spot where we now stand; and as it was first given to the breeze within the limits of our beloved State, so may the last spot, where it shall cease to float, in honor and triumph, be the soil of our own Massachusetts.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.—On Monday next the new City Government of Jersey City will come into power. The old Common Council will meet at 7½ P. M., and after approving the minutes of the last meeting, will adjourn. The new Board will then meet and organize.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the Times are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

The Times in Providence.—Mr. D. Kimball, No. 4 North Main-street, is our agent for the sale of the Times, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning contain important and startling intelligence. The twenty days allowed to the Southern rebels in which to disperse have now expired, and indications are abundant that the Government intends now to assert its supremacy in the most emphatic manner. Of course, exactly what is to be done is known only to the proper authorities; but among the rumors at the Capital which seem to have some foundation, is one to the effect that early this morning the Seventh, Seventy-First and Twelfth New-York regiments, and the Rhode-Island men, were to march upon Alexandria, dislodge the Secession forces there, and take possession. Another rumor says that the Sixth Massachusetts regiment will this morning proceed to the Relay House, seven miles from Baltimore. They were under orders last night for some point. It seems to be the general impression in Washington that some effective demonstration is to be made in Virginia. Meantime, the blockade is already perfect in Chesapeake Bay; it will be so at Charleston and all other points on the Atlantic coast soon. By next Saturday, it is believed, every port in the seceded States will be shut up; and this will be done with the full consent of the representative of the European Powers; the stories to the effect that they had protested against the blockade having been entirely without foundation.

A Committee of the Maryland Legislature waited upon the President yesterday, and during the interview they admitted the right and power of the Government to transport troops through Baltimore or any other portion of the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which exigencies might require. They expressed the belief that no immediate attempt at secession would be made, either by the Legislature or by the people, and in this view of the case deprecated a military occupation of the State, or a revengeful chastisement of past errors. The extent of the assurances given them by the President, however, was that no measures would be taken in a revengeful spirit.

The people have triumphed in Maryland and Secession is now probably effectually killed in that State. The pressure brought to bear upon the Legislature against the bill professing to establish a Committee of Safety was so tremendous, that the Senate concluded to recommit the measure to the Committee from which it emanated—which proceeding is looked upon as equivalent to its death. The probability is now strong that no Convention will be called.

The Union men in Baltimore were jubilant last night over the probable death of the Safety Committee bill. The revulsion throughout the State against Secession, is undoubtedly greater than its advocates counted upon. Some counties which have been looked upon as strongest in opposition to the General Government, have exhibited such decided Union proclivities, that it is hardly considered safe now to give utterance to disunion sentiments within their borders. Several members of the Legislature, from Alleghany and Cecil counties, are said to have left Frederick for home, fearing violence if they remained; and it is intimated that they may be in equal danger from their constituents.

Owing to the interruptions of travel over the routes leading to the Federal Capital, and the consequent risk in sending forward large sums of specie, there has been a scarcity of that commodity in Washington for a few days past. The difficulty of transportation, however, is now overcome, and hereafter there will be no want of funds with which to meet all ordinary as well as extraordinary demands. Yesterday half a million in specie reached Annapolis, under convoy from Perryville, and was immediately forwarded to Washington in charge of one hundred picked men.

We have important intelligence from New-Orleans, received by the steamship *Daniel Webster*, which arrived at this port last evening. She went out with a cargo consigned to parties in New-Orleans, but brought it all back, having barely escaped capture and confiscation by the Secessionists. While at the mouth of the Mississippi the captain of the *Daniel Webster* ascertained that extensive preparations had been made at New-Orleans for going into the privateering business—a joint stock company, with a capital of several millions, having been formed for that purpose. Letters-of-marque, it was stated, had already been issued for the *Calhoun*, the *N. N. Webb* and the *Matagorda*, and the steamer *Habana* had been purchased and fully armed. The notorious yacht *Wanderer* had also been purchased, and was at Havana when the *Daniel Webster* touched there. These vessels are all now probably cruising in the Gulf, unless they have been taken care of by the United States vessels there.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara* left this port yesterday with sealed orders. She had on board a considerable number of marines, besides munitions of war and a large quantity of army stores. She was to have gone to Annapolis, but her destination was unexpectedly changed.

A conference of Governors took place at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday night, which was attended by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, Gov. Blair, of Michigan, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and ex-Gov. Kœrner, of Illinois. The nature of their deliberations is not known, but it is quite probable they had reference to affairs in Western Virginia.

The delegations from the various organizations of the Home Guard met at Cooper Institute last evening, and organized under the laws and name of the Metropolitan Home Guard. Arms will be forthcoming to make the corps—now numbering nearly twenty thousand men—an effective defensive force to protect the city in any emergency.

The British steamer *City of Washington* left yesterday for Liverpool, with 120 cabin and 287 steerage passengers. The Hamburg Mail steamer *Bavaria*, Capt. Meyer, left at the same time for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, with 130 cabin passengers and 227 in the steerage.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Barnard, a motion was on Saturday made to discharge Charles Jefferds from confinement, he being charged with the Walton-Matthews murder. Decision reserved.

Transactions in Breadstuffs, on Saturday, were restricted, though the changes in prices were not important. Cotton was more active, chiefly *in transitu*, yet not higher. A fair demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions; Pork was firmer, Lard heavy, and Beef steady in price. Groceries were quiet, as were also Fish, Hops, Seeds, Metals, Hides, Leather, Oils, Tobacco, and Spices. Naval Stores, Hay, Tallow, and Whisky, were in request. Shipowners claimed advanced rates on freight, which circumstance tended to check engagements.

Conspiracy not Revolution.

Of all the States in the Southern Confederacy, there is but one which can pretend to have been revolutionized by the authority of her people. South Carolina was never much attached to the Union. Since 1832, a large majority of her inhabitants have been avowedly disloyal. They have been educated by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McDuffie to believe that their rights and interests are antagonistic to the rights and interests of the North, and that the Union, instead of being a beneficent protector, has been to them an oppressor and a scourge. In 1850 there were State-rights associations formed in every neighborhood, the object of which was to foment and combine discontents, and to devise ways and means for safe secession. There have been hardly a score of Union men in the State, at any time for the last ten years, who have dared to avow their sentiments. It is said that the action by which South Carolina finally sought to accomplish her object was illegal and unconstitutional under her own laws—but it must be admitted, we apprehend, that the voters of the State, by an overwhelming majority, were disposed for Revolution under any circumstances and at all hazards.

In the State of Mississippi the same condition of things prevailed to a limited extent; but more than any other of her sisters she sympathised with South Carolina. The great influence of Gen. Quitman in the State was thrown entirely into the scales of rebellion. He was in very active correspondence with the Secessionists of South Carolina, and though he was signally defeated in his attempt to induce Mississippi to coöperate with them in 1850, he succeeded in poisoning the minds of her people, and in making them familiar with the idea of a practicable, peaceful secession. It is barely possible that the traditions of Quitman's views and purposes, coupled with the energetic operations of Jefferson Davis, may have so far disturbed the Union sentiment of 1850 as to have placed the people of Mississippi in a condition to accept a revolution in 1861.

But beyond the States of Mississippi and South Carolina, we see no evidence of popular revolution—though we see every evidence that the existing state of things in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Florida is the result of a conspiracy of disappointed politicians, who have sought to provide snug places of power and profit for themselves at the expense of the peace and prosperity of the people of their respective States. This is the view that Alexander H. Stephens himself took of it before he was seduced into the acceptance of an office under the rebel Government, and became himself a part of the conspiracy he had denounced. All these States have been taken possession of by a few leading men—just as we have seen a few leading men take possession of North Carolina and Virginia, and attempt to chain these self-styled sovereignties to the car of a military usurper. We verily believe that, if the forms of law had been observed in passing upon the measures of secession—the people of every State in the Southern Confederacy would have defeated them with the possible exception of Mississippi, and the certain exception of no State but South Carolina. Where we see such an unauthorized and degrading Convention as that of Virginia,—a Convention so utterly in defiance of all popular rights and of all Republican ideas—claimed by the Confederate States as the secession of the Old Dominion weeks before her people can have any opportunity to express their will in the premises—we can be at no loss to understand the machinery by which States whose majorities were true and loyal might have been "precipitated" into the disunion vortex without knowing how they got there.

The knot of Ex-Senators at Montgomery, who claim to be the Administration of the Southern Confederacy, are not a revolutionary government—they are merely a clique of desperate conspirators, who represent nothing but their own reckless ambition and the fears and passions of weaker and meaner men. It is shocking to think—and we will not believe—that the sovereignty of Louisiana is in any sense represented in the Montgomery Cabinet by Ex-Senator Benjamin—whose recent achievments in the field of treason and rapine have brought out in such distinct relief the fading recollection of his juvenile "conveyances" and indiscretions. As little do we believe that Toombs represents the sovereignty of Georgia when he affixes his hand and seal to a proclamation of piracy, and advertises for applicants for piratical commissions. And we are in favor of giving the People of Georgia, and the People of Louisiana, as well as the People of Virginia, an opportunity to declare, in a legal and constitutional way, what their wishes and purposes may be with regard to the Union.

Especially is it at this time, the right and duty of the Federal Government to protect the loyal citizens of the Old Dominion against their transfer without their consent to a foreign military dictator. It is impossible that her people can be so slavish and besotted as to acquiesce in that humiliating Convention—and they are entitled, therefore, to the aid of their brethren of the West and of Pennsylvania, and we hope that they will receive it, if it is necessary to muster one hundred thousand men to their defence.

The Road to the Capital.

Government, having taken possession of the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore, as a military thoroughfare, is about to commence the reconstruction of the bridges. The opportunity for an invaluable public improvement is not to be lost. For twenty years past the traveling public has protested indignantly against the ferry at Havre de Grace, and demanded the construction of a bridge. Travel has been delayed and rendered intolerably uncomfortable by the change of cars at that point; the mails have been kept back; and immorality and profanity largely encouraged by the gratuitous annoyance the public has been obliged to suffer. The Legislature of Maryland has persistently refused to authorize a bridge. If Government will add this to the other facilities it proposes to lend traffic between New-York and Washington, it will insure one blessing at least from the war. It will not have far to seek for a precedent. The Virginia railroads have been taken possession of by the Confederate Government as military routes. At Richmond the traveler will remember with disgust the omnibus connection between the termini of the Northern and Southern roads. In a spirit similar to that of Maryland, the Common Council of Richmond has always declined to permit a connection of the two depôts by rail; and it is only now when the power has passed into despotic hands, that the nuisance is to be abated. The rails to unite the two roads are now being laid by the direction of the rebel Government. Let the example do the public a service at Havre de Grace.

The Progress of Population.

We gave a few days since some deductions from the Census of 1860, as to the relative increase or decrease of the sections in representative influence; and we now propose to make a brief analysis of the progress in population. The remarks upon this branch of the subject, made some four or five weeks ago, were based upon unauthorized and imperfect newspaper statements as to the results of the Census, but we now have the official summary of population for the whole Union, and can speak with certainty.

It is to be regretted that the Superintendent of the Census has jumbled the States together alphabetically, in his tabular statements, instead of dividing them into sections. Sectionalism in politics, religion and social intercourse, is an evil; but in the arrangement of statistical tables, it is the very essence of perspicuity. It is a weak and silly feeling of "nationality," which compels every citizen who would compare section with section, whether as it regards population, representation, commerce, manufactures, or agriculture, to rearrange complicated tables of figures, and to spend a whole day in the ascertainment of facts which should stand out conspicuously upon the public records. There is a sense in which the statesman should "know no North, no South, no East, no West," but it is not in the literal sense. Any fool is up to the Websterian standard of patriotism, if it be taken to imply ignorance of the relative wealth, population, and resources of the sections. We respectfully call the attention of the Administration to this subject; for, undoubtedly, one great cause of the prevalent ignorance and misinformation as to these important matters, proceeds from the jumbled confusion of the official tabular reports.

We learn from Mr. Kennedy's recent official table of the population, that the whole number of inhabitants of the Union, last year, was 31,429,891. In 1850, the number was 23,191,876, and the gain was consequently 8,238,015, or at the rate of 35 52 per cent. This aggregate includes the territories. Within the limits of the thirty-four States there were 31,134,666 inhabitants, in 1860, and 23,067,262 in 1850, showing a gain of 8,067,404, or a ratio of 34.97 per cent.

The territories, including the District of Columbia, in 1850, contained 124,614 inhabitants, and in 1860, 295,225, showing a gain of 170 611, or a ratio of 137.09 per cent. During this period, Oregon and Kansas have become States, while Colorado, Dakotah, Nebraska, Nevada and Washington have been created and added to the list of Territories. There were but 26 slaves in the Territories in 1850, and only 29 in 1860.

The following tables, showing the relative increase of the sections, we have eliminated from the confused mass presented in the official report. We omit giving the population of the Free States in detail on the present occasion, but state in general terms that in 1850 it amounted to 13,454,295, and that in 1860 it had risen to 18,904,613, which was a gain of 5,450,318, or a ratio of 40.50 per cent.

During the same period the free population of the Slave States rose from 6,412,605 to 8,280,490, the gain being 1,867,885, or a ratio of 29.11 per cent. The total population of the South rose, in the meantime, from 9,612,969, to 12,230,053, which was a gain of 2,617,084, or a ratio of 27.21.

The slave population of the Southern States has increased from 3,200,600, in 1850, to 3,949,557, in 1860, the gain being 748,957, or at a ratio of 23 40 per cent.

The following Table exhibits the free population of the eight Slave States which adhere to the Union, together with the District of Columbia, for the years 1850 and 1860, and the ratio of increase:

FREE POPULATION.

	1850.	1860.	Per cent.
Delaware	89.242	110,420	23.73
Maryland	492,666	599 846	21.76
District Columbia	48,000	71,895	49 78
Virginia	949,133	1,105 196	16 44
North Carolina	580,491	661,586	13.97
Tennessee	763,258	834 063	9 28
Kentucky	771,424	930,223	20 59
Missouri	594,622	1,058,352	77.99
Arkansas	162,797	324,323	99 22
Total	4,451,633	5,695,904	27.95

The following Table exhibits the slave population of the eight loyal States and District of Columbia, for the years 1850 and 1860, with the ratio of increase:

SLAVE POPULATION.

	1850.	1860.	Per cent. of increase	
Delaware	2,290	1,798	loss	21.48
Maryland	90,368	87,188	loss	3 52
District Columbia	3,687	3,181	loss	13 72
Virginia	472,528	490,887	gain	3 88
North Carolina	288,548	331,081	gain	14 74
Tennessee	239,459	275,784	gain	15 17
Kentucky	210,981	225,490	gain	6.87
Missouri	87,422	114,965	gain	31.51
Arkansas	47,100	111,104	gain	135,89
Total	1,442,383	1,641,478		13.80

The following table exhibits the free population in the seven seceded States, in the years 1850 and 1860, with the ratio of increase:

FREE POPULATION.

	1850.	1860.	Ratio.
South Carolina	283,523	301,271	6.26
Georgia	524,503	595,097	13.46
Alabama	428 779	529,164	23 41
Mississippi	296,648	354,699	19.57
Florida	48,135	78,686	63.47
Louisiana	272,953	376,913	38.09
Texas	154,431	420 651	172.39
Total	2,008,972	2,656,481	32.22

The following table exhibits the slave population in 1850 and 1860, in the seceded States, with the ratio of increase:

SLAVE POPULATION.

	1850.	1860.	Ratio.
South Carolina	384,984	402,541	4.56
Georgia	381,682	462,230	21.10
Alabama	342,844	435,132	26 92
Mississippi	309,878	436,696	40 93
Florida	39,310	61,753	57.09
Louisiana	244,809	332,520	35.83
Texas	58,161	180,388	210.15
Total	1,761,668	2,311,260	31.11

The first two of these tables show that the white population in the Border States is increasing at the rate of 27.95 per cent. in ten years, or, in round numbers, 28. per cent.; while the slave population increases at less than half this rate. This is a healthy indication, and there is reason to believe that the next Census will exhibit a still greater disparity in the rates of increase of the two classes. There is now a strong tendency to supersede slave labor with white labor, as the above figures prove, and this tendency is on the increase. If we could suppose a return of the peaceful relations of the States to the Government, we should probably find at the end of ten years more, that the slaves in the border States had not increased in number, while the whites had gone beyond all former precedent.

The last two tables show that the whites have increased about one per cent. faster than the slaves in the Confederated States. But this preponderance is due to the stationary condition of South Carolina. Leaving that State out of view and the rate of increase of the free population in the six remaining States is 36.84 per cent., and that of the slaves, 38.66.

If Arkansas be taken from the column of loyal States, and added to that of the disloyal, the effect will be materially to lessen the rate of slave increase in the former, and enhance it in the latter. Thus, the seceded States, omitting South Carolina, and adding Arkansas, show an aggregate increase of 39.10 per cent. in the number of slaves; and the loyal States, omitting Arkansas, which is new and undeveloped, exhibit an increase of only 9.67 per cent.

It is vain to speculate upon the future of Slavery, upon the data of the census, while the present political commotions continue; but it is not uninteresting or useless to understand the exact condition of things as they exist. Whatever may become of Slavery, it is now evident that it is no match for freedom in the race of progress, and the struggle for supremacy in the Nation. It is now circumscribed by impassable barriers to the North and West; and if the Confederate States succeed in achieving independence, they will have cut off the last hope of extending Slavery into Mexico, or of augmentating the Slave Power by the acquisition of Cuba. Like Popery, Slavery is incompatible with the spirit of the age, or, in other words, with liberty and civilization. Their progress is at an end, and fate or Providence seems to have doomed them to speedy destruction by the folly of their devotees.

It is a noticeable fact, that there were but 26 slaves in the territories in 1850, and but 29 in 1860. The failure to extend the system into Kansas, in consequence of the voluntary resistance of the people, against the efforts of a corrupt and tyrannical Government, makes it evident that it can never be extended within the present limits of the Union. The most uncompromising Abolitionist would now be willing to leave the question to be determined by the laws of emigration, and the popular choice. Here there is ground for permanent compromise between the North and South, on the basis of non-intervention.

A Question to be Answered.

When the Cotton States swung off into secession, and Virginia refused to follow their example, the people of the North applauded what seemed to be her devotion to the Union. They leaped at once to the conclusion that the "Mother of Presidents" would be true to her former greatness, and strong in sustaining the Government she aided so largely in establishing. True, her loyalty to the Constitution was qualified. She upheld the *right* of secession, and while she professed to love the Union, deprecated all attempts to enforce obedience to Federal law as a violation of the rights of the States. The people of the loyal States were, however, rejoiced to find even so much of patriotism in a State where Slavery was a cherished institution, and they accepted it as a sign of possible adjustment without a resort to the arbitrament of the sword. Rebellion came surging up from the far South, and no steps were taken to arrest its progress, for fear of irritating the delicate nerves of Virginia and the Border States. The Administration of Mr. Buchanan was charmed into inertia by the attitude of Virginia. His Cabinet plundered the Government of its arms, and the Treasury of its funds, without rebuke. The seceding States took possession of forts, and arsenals, and mints, without one effort of resistance. True, we had a "Peace Congress." We had plenty of negotiation; plenty of talk about reorganization; about the ultimate triumph of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union, to be effected through some mysterious agency of Virginia and the Border States.

When the present Administration came into power, that, too, was deluded into inactivity by the attitude of Virginia and the Border States. "Compromise," "peace," "concession," were the words;—retake no plundered forts;—reinforce no beleaguered garrison;—send out no naval force to blockade rebellious forts, or collect the national revenues;—take no steps to enforce the Federal law. Everybody, from the President to the door-keepers of the Departments at Washington, cried "Peace! Peace! Be still! Say nothing, do nothing! think nothing that may offend Virginia or the Border States. Not one extra dollar of money was called for; not an additional battalion raised, for fear of offending Virginia and the Border States, while treason, under the guise of secession, went right along plundering strongholds, stealing fortifications, robbing mints, raising armies and preparing promptly, energetically, efficiently for an aggressive war against the Constitution and the Union.

The Southern Confederacy, having perfected its arrangements and consolidated its power, thrown its banner defiantly to the breeze, opened its batteries on Fort Sumter, and in two days was master of that stronghold of the Government. Then the Administration, startled from its dream of security by the thunder of hostile cannon, opened its eyes to the gigantic perils that assailed the Republic. It called on the States for soldiers, and coincident with its first requisition for the means of self-preservation, Virginia swung from her moorings, threw off all pretence of loyalty, drifted into secession, joined the rebellious States, and became at once the mightiest and the meanest traitor of them all. South Carolina, however we might execrate her treason, commanded our respect by her courage and her boldness. She took her stand defiantly, braving the hazards, and shouldering the responsibilities of her position. Virginia played the coward and the hypocrite, superadding to the gigantic guilt of her treason the despicable meanness of the spy.

And what shall the nineteen millions of the loyal States do, now that the treason of Virginia has become manifest? To this question there can be but one answer. Let Virginia be the first battle-field, and let her feel the mighty power of the North, as it sweeps down in support of the Constitution and the Union. Let tenderness for the feelings of the Border States, that has thus far fettered Administrations, be forgotten in the higher duty of preserving the country in this the hour of its first great peril. Let the call now be for *men enough* for the emergency. It will be promptly answered. Let it be for money enough to equip and sustain them. That call, too, will be answered. Let the march be right over Virginia, trampling down and stamping out its treason beneath the iron hoof of the war-horse and the heel of armed men.

But Virginia's treason is the fruit of her love of Slavery;—her rebellion the sequence of her slave codes. For the sake of Slavery she would overthrow the noblest, freest, best Government ever conceived by the patriotism or framed by the ingenuity of man. When this issue, thus forced upon the Free States, shall have been decided; when the battle shall have been fought and won; when the flag of the Union shall, by the might of free and loyal men, and at the cost of their blood, be made to wave again over Virginia, what, so far as she is concerned, shall be the fate of that institution which will have cost so many lives and so many millions of treasure?

No man can fail to see that this uprising of Loyalty has nothing whatever to do with Slavery—that the North would gladly see Virginia and Kentucky fighting by her side in defence of the Federal Constitution and its guarantees. But this is a matter they cannot control. The Border States must decide their own action—and in deciding *that*, they decide the fate of Slavery within their borders.

Light Cannon vs. Rifles.

Great results have followed the experiments of our own and European Governments in the range and accuracy of both small arms and rifled cannon. For the clumsy musket and rough ordnance of Revolutionary times, we have the rifle of 1,000 yards to a mile range, and the Armstrong and Whitworth artillery hurling their steel bolts, true to the mark, five miles away. But while this has magnified the plan of field operations, it has not intrinsically changed their nature. The same essential difference in the transport and fighting of cannon and small arms still obtains; as far as powder is concerned, its two distinct uses are in the heavy horse-propelled artillery and the mountain howitzer on the one hand, and the light infantry-carried rifle musket on the other. There is no standard intermediate arm to outreach the range of the hand arm, without impeding the operations of light infantry,—a revolving rifled gun on wheels, terrible in rapidity, accuracy and execution, but light enough to be jerked by three or four men through swamps and over stone walls, without impeding the regular order of march and manœuvre. A long rifled barrel, with an inch or a ¾-inch bore, carrying a ½-pound to a pound projectile, and fed by a series of revolving chambers so that an incessant fire of a mile and a half to two miles range might be maintained—an exaggerated revolving pistol, mounted on a modification of the light, but superlatively strong running gear of our best steam fire-engines, and capable of flying to new positions at a moment's notice—a battery of such metal in skilled hands would indeed break up the plans of present field operation, and in many circumstances, well known to military men, create havoc among an enemy not within the range of the rifle-musket, and quite too quick in its movements to be cut up by the present artillery. A half a mile advantage in *range* would give it every advantage over infantry arms, and its lightness and celerity would enable it, many times, to pick off artillerists before their heavy metal could be trained and served.

It is probable that such innovations would not meet the views of military men in general; they would complicate the operations of battle and disarrange all precedented plans and time-honored tactics—especially, we think, if these intermediate arms were in the hands of the enemy. But an improvement of this sort is not without the indorsement of high military and engineering authority, and what is better, it is already reduced to successful practice in some of its details, to matured and working plans in all of them, and now waits merely for the occasion and the pecuniary aid necessary to its development. More than one gun of the mentioned calibre and range, and light enough for one man to draw, though quite too heavy for two to carry, has been made, tested and proved. The other details have been the subject of years of study, here and in England, to our personal knowledge. The Government—the State authorities—patriotic citizens, by aiding the efforts of the right men, may bring about a revolution in infantry arms—the chances are ten to one in their favor. There are, indeed, adventurers enough, and inventors by trade, not profession, following in the wake of every new demand for improvement; the engineers who have developed these plans, however, are already indorsed by their works. Their risk of failure is very small. And there are hundreds of locomotive builders, tool builders and machinists among us, whose achievements are to day the admiration of the mechanical world, all ready for these undertakings. They will not hang about Government officials nor dabble in patents for uncertain compensation—but a liberal *reward* would bring them and their talent and their skill into immediate service. Is it not worth a trial? Capitalists may well pause before putting whole fortunes into single ships—but a few hundreds of dollars will solve the light artillery problem.

While it may not be generally questioned that such guns would be of great service, if really as light and managable as described, there are, we dare say, grave doubts in the conservative mind on this latter point. As a matter of fact, however, there is the least risk in this quarter; how to use the machine with maximum success is a problem in first-class generalship. When we forget the accomplished fact of a steam fire-engine, and recall the time when we stood aghast at the hopeless prospect of making one—a steam-boiler, a steam-engine, a pump of three score man-power, and all the essential parts thereunto belonging, and such massiveness and strength, withal, as to withstand the jouncings of gutters, curb-stones and piles of rubbish—all this to be added to and fixed upon a carriage heavy enough to carry it at high speed, and the whole fabric *then* to be light enough to be literally jerked into the very presence of conflagration and ruin by an ordinary company of firemen,—when we remember the serious doubts of that day and them turn over to the remarkable facts of this, let us not call any finite thing impracticable in the hands of American Engineers. The gun and its carriage, light enough to be picked up by half a dozen men, at a pinch, and tumbled over a wall, and strong enough to stand such treatment, daily can be produced. An essential feature—a feature of all good vehicles of any kind—would be sensitive springs, so arranged, however, as to convert the whole mass into a rigid support, preventing recoil during action. The great feature of such guns would be their unerring accuracy—a rifle deliberately adjusted on a rest, so that every ball would tell, rather than a rifle-musket, held in the hands and fired, as in practice, at random, with but one in forty to sixty shots effective. Again, a rifle long and heavy enough to be thus accurately aimed at great range, cannot be carried in the hand. It must be on wheels—and since a man can draw many times more than he can carry, this mounted gun may just as well be a revolver, with two barrels if necessary, to avoid heating, and a capacity for almost incessant firing. And during marches ammunition and stores may be much more easily drawn on the same wheels, than carried on the back. There is no doubt about our ability to produce such arms, and we cannot see why a regiment with 200 of them could not generally keep out of the range of all the enemies' muskets, pick off its infantry by certain aim, and very much harrass any battery of full-sized artillery that could be brought into position.

With reference to steam-propelled artillery, which we have mentioned on another occasion, it is by no means necessary that the gun carriage and the traction engine should be the same machine. The English traction engines can drag men and artillery a hundred miles a day—the hotter the climate the better—while in Southern countries, 20 to 25 miles is a hard day's march. Even if artillery in the field were to be drawn, as usual, by horses, it would be well to let steam do all the preliminary *work*, so that the horses would be fresh for field service. There is a very well founded belief among engineers, at least, that artillery service can be vastly improved; first, by the use of much lighter artillery, and second, by the employment of steam as a motor for a still heavier class of field guns. Is not this the chosen time to settle this great question? Of one thing we may be certain—we cannot depend on railways, near the enemy's border, at least, for the safe conduct of troops and stores. With a man in sight of every rail, as recent experience shows, a determined enemy can tear up and keep up so much of the track that a locomotive is of as little use as a steamship ashore. Horses are not always to be had, nor is forage always to be obtained; wood and water, however, are everywhere sufficiently abundant. When railway transit cannot be depended upon, light artillery can march with the infantry, and traction engines can haul the heavy metal and stores.

Affairs in Maryland.

The movement to throw Maryland into the secession ranks by a *coup de main*, seems likely to be defeated. A more high-handed attempt to usurp supreme power, and plunge a great people into a bloody and unjust war without regard to their wishes, has never been known in the history of this or any other nation.

The people of Maryland protest against it, and their vigor and earnestness makes the conspirators pause. We have been informed by a gentleman from Baltimore, that if this bill passes, the Baltimore members who vote for it will be lynched on their return home. He says that *nine-tenths* of the people of Baltimore are Union men.

The people of Maryland will be brought to the test now. If they are really in favor of the Union they will have a chance to show it. If this bill should be passed by the Legislature, *it must be repudiated by the people*, and any Committee of Safety which attempts to act under it, and to dispose of the fortunes of Maryland without her consent, must be summarily squelched. The Union men of that State can need no better reason for taking up arms, than this infamous attempt to betray their liberties, and put them under the absolute control of a usurping Despotism. The people of the whole country will watch the action of Maryland with intense interest.

Whisky Brisk!

We clip the following from the market report of a New-Orleans paper of last week:

> "Cotton drooping—Sales 800 bales, at a shade lower than our last report. Sugar dull and lower. Nothing doing in Coffee. Flour advanced 25c. to 30c. per bbl. Pork and Bacon scarce and higher, from 1c. to 2c. for retail. Whisky brisk."

If juleps and cocktails would dissolve the Union, the Southern Confederacy would have been an accomplished fact long ago. Whisky was always "brisk" on the Lower Mississippi, but with the advent of secession its liveliness is said to have increased a thousand fold. We knew a politician once who employed about eighteen hours out of the twenty-four in smoking cigars in honor of Henry Clay, and in support of Whig principles. It was justly said of him that he expended more cigars for the benefit of his party than any other ten men of the State.

So with the people of New-Orleans. Whisky is exceedingly brisk among them. They drink more of it in aid of the secession cause than all the other Confederate States together. Sack was meat, drink and sleep to Shakespeare's fat knight; but whisky is stacks of guns, barrels of powder, and great heaps of bombs and balls to the people of New-Orleans. Even in the "raw," whisky is an equivalent for common muskets; and when qualified with the smallest imaginable quantity of water, represents quantities of ammunition and magazines of ball cartridges. But "skins" are rifled cannon; "toddies," paixhan guns, and "juleps" whole parks of artillery. With this warlike spirit abroad, what wonder that sugar should be "dull," and whisky "brisk" in New-Orleans.

It's a Way They Have.—Citizens of the United States have sometimes felt annoyed that their property should be seized and confiscated by the Secessionists, wherever the latter could lay hands on it. The Richmond *Enquirer*, now lying before us, contains the following official proclamations, which show that "holding, possessing and occupying" other people's property is a habit that Secessionists have, without much regard to ownership:

> Notice.—All military officers, and other persons are hereby positively forbidden to interfere with the officers and employes of any railroads. The running and management of all trains will be entirely under the control of the railroad officers.
>
> R. E. LEE, Maj.-Gen. Com. in Chief,
> Head-quarters, Richmond, 26th April, 1861.
>
> General Order.—No authority has been given for the impressment of horses for the State, and no such impressment will be made without special instructions. All horses which have been impressed will be immediately returned to the owners.
>
> JOHN LETCHER.
> Executive Department, April 29, 1861.

The Bombardment of Fort Sumter.—We publish on another page a very interesting description of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, from a gentleman who witnessed the whole operation, and who remained in Charleston several days afterwards. Although all the leading incidents of the assault are already known, this letter will still be read with interest.

The writer states that from the best information he could gather at Charleston, and from his own observation, he is inclined to believe all the rumors current here, of a great loss of life, to be entirely unfounded.

The Beginning of the End.—The Directors of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad of Virginia, at a meeting on the 28th, resolved that "owing to the disturbed condition of the country, provision could not be made to pay, in New-York, the coupons of its bonds, due May 1st." They add: "If circumstances should permit (!) and the arrangement can be effected satisfactorily, (!!) said coupons will be paid in

Virginia currency, at the office of the company, "at a time to be named" *hereafter!* Let bondholders be encouraged. Perhaps they'll go down to draw their interest.

ROBBING ON SYSTEM.—We have elsewhere called attention to individual cases of refusal to pay indebtedness to Northern merchants on the part of Southern dealers. We should perhaps do them the justice to say that they have, in some cases, the indersement and examples of their States for the practice. On the 26th April, Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, issued a proclamation expressly "prohibiting the payment of all debts to Northern creditors till the end of hostilities, and directing the payment of the money into the State Treasury, to be refunded, with interest, at the end of the war, *to depositors.*"

AMUSEMENTS.

Two of our principal places of amusement have brought their regular seasons to a close—Wallack's and Niblo's Garden. The former establishment, however, promises a supplemental season of six nights, and has provided for the same the now appropriate drama of "Jessie Brown." With the drums rolling around us, and a quick public ear for the tread of armed hosts, it will be strange, indeed, if the story of the heroine of Lucknow does not prove interesting at this moment. Mr. WALLACK devoted his last two nights (Friday and Saturday) to patriotic purposes; but beyond affording a couple of evenings' amusement to a number of volunteers, who availed themselves of the courtesy of the doorkeepers to obtain free admission to the house, the result was not what might have reasonably been expected. Patriotic entertainments, in truth, are seldom successful. If people are disposed to give—as they are at present—they prefer doing it in a direct way. An amalgam of patriotism and amusement does not pass current.

In the musical world there is but little to excite attention. It would be barren indeed, but for the forthcoming concerts of Mr. GOTTSCHALK, which will, of course, excite a fever in the fashionable world. Mr. GOTTSCHALK is expected from Havana in the steamer which is now due at this port. His first concert will probably take place on the 20th of the present month. America has appreciated the rare and poetic genius of this gentleman so thoroughly, that there is not a doubt about the success of his concerts, whatever the state of the times.

In Operatic matters, we hear of a probable performance, next week, in aid of the Volunteer Fund. The associated artists who delighted us last season at the Academy of music have disbanded, after a sad reverse of fortune in Philadelphia, where they encountered war times, and an excitement which was, of course, superior to the consideration of the lyric muse. It is stated on good authority that the experiment of self-management was generally successful in a pecuniary point of view, and will be repeated next season. To make it prosperous, however, a new infusion of artistic blood is necessary, and whilst on one hand we hear of new engagements with distinguished artists, and thereby have our doubts excited, on the other we read of the departure of old favorites, and conclude that material changes are really contemplated. There seems no reason for doubting that the Academy of Music will find a powerful opposition in Signor MUSIO and the company which he proposes to organize for the Fall campaign, and this without the coöperation of Signor TAMBERLIK, who, we perceive by European papers, is engaged for St. Petersburgh, and cannot visit us for three years, when, we may safely conclude, his voice will be gone. The only difficulty that besets Signor MUSIO's enterprise is the very important one of a house. The Academy of Music is, of course, not at his disposal. Mr. WALLACK's new theatre would suit his purpose perfectly, but there is some doubt whether the veteran Manager will allow an Italian company to gather the cream of an initial performance at that splendid establishment—for splendid it is. Neither London or Paris can boast a theatre so elegant in its design, so thoroughly laid out for hearing and seeing, or so spacious for monetary purposes as Mr. WALLACK's new Thirteenth-street Theatre. Some idea of its spaciousness can be formed when we announce that, at ordinary musical prices, it will hold as much "money" as the Academy of Music; some notion of its admirable proportions, when we state that to the eye it does not seem larger than his present down-town establishment.

Miss ADELINA PATTI has already taken her departure for Europe, and will sing there in Italian, French or English opera as opportunity may offer. We venture to predict that her success will be unqualified. She is one of the few really gifted singers of the present day—one of that limited number that can be both criticized and admired—an old favorite of our New York public.

Signor STIGELLI took his departure for Europe on Saturday last. Mde. COLSON and Signor FERRI will soon follow in his wake, and cruel rumor states that even Signor BRIGNOLI—the pride of the Avenue—does not hesitate to desert us in this crisis of our musical history. Depend on it, we shall listen to many a worse tenor.

At the theatres the principal event of the week has been the return of Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON to the boards of the Winter Garden. They made their *rentrée* on Monday last, and despite the times, have played to magnificent houses. The bills have not presented any novelties, but the native talent of the artists made old pieces acceptable. Even the stern material of the moment is moulded into pleasant shape by the inimitable comicalities of Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. JEFFERSON.

At Laura Keene's Theatre, the "Seven Sisters" pursue the even tenor of their way. Several admirable tableaux have been added to the dull political sermon of the second act. For the pictures we have the greatest amount of admiration, but for all the silly exhortations about Abolitionism, we beg to record our utter weariness. A few weeks ago, when there were Abolitionists, they were perhaps savory, but now they are stale, flat and decidedly unprofitable. The management should learn that it is necessary to go with the tide or against it. Nothing can be more useless than to preach to Niagara that it ought to go up instead of down. Apart from the stupidity of the talking part of the second act, the scenic splendors are really superb. It is a pity that one has to yawn over them. In connection with this theatre, we beg to state that Mrs. J. H. ALLEN, an admirable actress, and one of the most charming ladies on the stage, will take her benefit to-morrow night.

At BARNUM'S Museum, a new patriotic drama called "Anderson, or the Patriots at Sumter," will be brought out on Monday with a popular *caste* and appropriate scenic effects. At the New Bowery, several patriotic pieces will also be performed.

The friends of Negro Minstrelsy will find all they want at LLOYD'S new hall in Niblo's Building. The company is one of the best we have ever had in this City.

HE TROUBLES IN DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

The *ex parte* Council of Congregationalist Pastors and Deacons, called together at the instance of the aggrieved minority of the members of the Church of the Puritans, reassembled at Clinton Hall about 9 o'clock on Friday morning.

The history and consequences of Miss JOHNSON'S Mission to England, to raise funds for Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, was proceeded with, from the point of the previous evening's interruption. A long statement by Miss JOHNSON was read, (that lady being present,) giving many interesting details of the pecuniary adventure in question, and exonerating her from anything but the merest agency connection with the matter.

The second complaint to the Council—"The course of the Church in the trial of Mr. CHAS. ABERNETHY"—was then taken up. Mr. ABERNETHY gave a full account of the matter, as he had been affected by it, and was sustained in his view by many of the brethren present, who had sympathized with, or shared in, his persecution. Several Deacons of the Church of the Puritans averred that Dr. CHEEVER had said Mr. ABERNETHY'S schism should be punished for the promotion of his (Mr. A.'s) salvation; such schism being a disagreement with Dr. CHEEVER and certain of his advisers regarding the propriety of sending the Church begging to a foreign country.

The point was made that Mr. ABERNETHY had been, at any rate, informally suspended, inasmuch as the suspension took place while the trial, which he himself had sought, was pending, and without any notice having been given to himself, either preliminary or subsequent.

It was then shown (in support of the fourth complaint) that Mr. T. J. HALL had been forced upon the Society of the Church of the Puritans in an irregular and despotic manner; that (corroborative of complaints five and six) the blindest and most oppressive adhesion to the proceedings of Dr. CHEEVER was required from members of the Church, and that the present distracted and scandalous condition of the Church has reduced it from its former prosperous and popular position to one of absolute and unprofitable obscurity.

In regard to the eighth complaint, there was read a report of the meeting at which the resolution of suspension on Messrs. E. W. CHESTER, CHAS. ABERNETHY, C. R. HARVEY, GEO. H. WHITE, THOS. RIGNEY and JOEL BLACKMER—the complainants to the Council in this case—was adopted; after which some of the leading men amongst the complainants spoke of the willingness of those with whom they acted to divide the property of the Church of the Puritans, and form themselves into an independent congregation, provided they could secure regular recognition from and communion with the connection at large.

Dr. BACON, advocate for the complainants, then proceeded to sum up. He called the attention of the Council to some leading points of religious faith and Church discipline directly bearing on the case; and spoke of the distinctive character of the secular and ecclesiastical authorities in all voluntary church associations; declaring this difficulty to be based on an endeavor to form a power which should override the power of the Financial Trustees of the Church of the Puritans, and eventually make Dr. CHEEVER independent of his congregation. Dr. BACON argued ably on the question of schism, and showed the fallacy of regarding as schism every difference of opinion that might occur between flocks and their pastors, or between members of the flocks themselves. Dr. BACON quoted COTTON MATHER, and other standard authorities, to prove the orthodoxy and justice of the position taken by his clients, and concluded by calling on the Council to grant them fellowship and full communion.

After a two hours' recess, the Council again met, when their nearly unanimous voice was given in condemnation of the English begging mission and the suspension of Mr. ABERNETHY, and a general sentiment in favor of refusing further communion with the present tenants of power at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, and of establishing a bond of union with the seceding complainants. A Committee of five (Dr. STURTEVANT, the Moderator, Judge TAYLOR, and Dr. GULLIVER, Dr. BUDDINGTON and Rev. S. WOLCOTT,) was appointed to draft resolutions and an adjournment was then taken to Saturday morning. On Saturday the Council did nothing but engage in further debate all the morning, and then readjourned until 2 o'clock on Monday.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 5, 5½, 7, 9, 12, 18, 19, 26, 29, 33, 56, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, Non-enumerated motions.

SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 339, 439, 253, 787, 579, 170, 365, 371, 373, 411, 533, 537, 569, 597, 621, 631, 661, 671, 687.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1685, 889, 1177, 1595, 1543, 1717, 417, 539, 1249, 537, 819, 1727, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737. *Part II.*—Nos. 1166, 1148, 826, 298, 1314, 1318, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1374, 1376, 1378.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 721, 373, 780, 815, 864, 722, 809, 424, 542, 540, 823, 831, 820, 802, 3039. *Part II.*—Nos. 1158, 94, 108, 450, 482, 499, 503, 507, 529, 535, 636, 743, 301, 498, 643.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

PRIVILEGED TACK MUST SOMETIMES GIVE WAY.

James Clark vs. The Steamboat Plymouth Rock.—This was a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Charter Oak* to recover the damage occasioned to her by a collision with the steamboat in the East River, on April 12, 1860. The steamer had left her berth in the North River about 5 P. M., and came round the Battery, near the middle of the river, in her usual course under a speed of 10 or 11 knots an hour. At about opposite the South Ferry she slowed to let a Wall-street Ferry-boat pass into her slip and then went on at speed to get out of the way of a vessel beating across the river from the starboard side of the steamer. She then perceived the *Charter Oak* coming on the larboard side against the wind. In the judgment of the master and pilot of the steamer, if she had stopped and backed she would have fallen across the track of the vessel coming upon her starboard side. She therefore blew her whistle to warn the *Charter Oak* of her embarrassment, and sheered as far to starboard as she could. The schooner, which was coming close-hauled on the wind from about Wall-street Ferry, on the New-York side, did not change her course, but held on, and the two vessels came in collision.

Held by the Court—That the master of the schooner had no right to persist in acting upon a general rule of navigation as an inflexible legal privilege, to the hazard of the steamer, or other vessels, whose safety depended on the steamer's holding her course, while the schooner could have, without danger or delay, by a slight change of helm, relieved the steamer and the other vessels from the dangers to which they were exposed, and which he could readily have seen.

That his throwing the schooner thus, without necessity, and seemingly only in adherence to a mere punctilio of navigation, across the path of the steamer, was a highly blameable act.

That on the facts, the libelant has not proved himself clear of blame, nor that the steamer committed any culpable act causing the collision.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Haskett; for claimants, Mr. Jones.

DAMAGES FOR COLLISION—MARKET VALUE.

David W. Wetmore vs. The Steamboat Granite State.—This case came up on exceptions to a commissioner's report. The action was for the damages occasioned to the barge *Rambler* by a collision with the steamboat, in which the Court gave a decree for the libelant. A reference was had, and the commissioner reported the damages to the barge at $850, to which the claimant excepted, on the ground that this was based on evidence that, without regard to the intrinsic or salable value of the barge, she had been prepared by the libelant for a particular employment, and was worth so much to him in that employment. This exception was allowed by the Court, and the case was referred back to the commissioner, to ascertain the value of the barge as property generally, or amount of the reasonable expense that must be incurred in reinstating her in as good a condition as when she was injured. On the second reference, the commissioner's report valued the barge at $1,000, to which the claimant again excepted.

Held by the Court—That the Commissioner was bound to have accepted the former ruling of the Court as controlling the office he was called upon to perform.

That on the proofs, there was manifestly a value in the barge itself or the materials of which it was made, and that to that amount the libelant must ultimately recover—and it will be more for the interest of both parties to agree upon the matter. But if no such agreement is made, the case must be referred back to the Commissioner to report the value of the barge as maketable property, or the cost of the repairs necessary to restore her to the value she had when struck by the steamer.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict; for claimant, Messrs. Owen, Gray & Owen.

The Walton Mathews Murder—Motion Renewed to Discharge Jefferds.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of Charles Jefferds.—This case now came up on another *habeas corpus*. It will be remembered that a motion for the discharge of Chas. Jefferds was made some time since before Justice LEONARD, which was denied; but with a privilege of renewing the motion which is now made. The prisoner has been in custody for the last ten months under an indictment for the murder of John Walton.

The motion for the prisoner's discharge is made on the ground that the District-Attorney has been negligent in not having before brought the prisoner to trial; that the prisoner has a constitutional right to a speedy adjudication of the charge for which he stands committed; and notwithstanding the urgency of the prisoner to have a speedy trial, believing that it would result in his acquittal, he has been kept confined for ten months, and still there is no prospect of a final disposition of his case.

The motion was opposed by the District Attorney, on the ground that the statute provided that the application for the prisoner's discharge should be made to the Court committing him; and therefore the application should be made to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to whom the District Attorney was required by the statute to render his excuse for delay, if he had any. That His Honor was now sitting, not as a Court, but as a Commissioner, and as the District Attorney could not be compelled to answer for his conduct in every Court throughout the State to which a prisoner might apply for relief, much less to a Justice of the Supreme Court sitting as a Commissioner.

Counsel for the relator intimated, on the argument, that the friends of Mr. Walton, and those who were interested in his estate, were using their influence against the prisoner. His Honor reserved his decision.

A. O. Hall and Jas. T. Brady for prisoner.

District Attorney Anthon opposed.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge White.

Neron vs. Reid et al.—The Term having adjourned *sine die*, before motion made, it cannot now be entertained.

Dodge et al. vs. Porter.—Ordered, that the Sheriff deposit with the New-York Life Insurance Company proceeds of sale, subject to the order of the Court.

Same vs. same.—Order as above.

Musgrove vs. Porter.—Order as above.

Lalonee vs. same.—Order as above.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Peugnet vs. Rigney; Nones vs. Homer; Murgett vs. The Bay State Steamship Company; Fish vs. The Third-Avenue Railroad Company; Barnes vs. Brooks; Adams vs. Cole; Thomas vs. Wickham.—Judgments affirmed.

Barton vs. Gladhill.—Judgment reversed.

Bishop vs. Sniffen.—Judgment reversed so that interest shall be allowed since the commencement of the action with modification. Judgment affirmed.

In the Matter of John W. Mitchell—Appeal dismissed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Hoge et al vs. Hewlett et al.—Application denied with costs.

Court of General Sessions.

MOTIONS TO FIX BAIL.

In this Court on Saturday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Mr. Sedgwick moved for the discharge upon bail, of Redman McManus, indicted for murder. Prisoner's counsel argued that the evidence on which the indictment had been found made out at most a case of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The District Attorney opposed the motion, and moved to send the case to the Oyer and Terminer. Decision on both motions was reserved.

Mr. Sedgwick then moved to discharge John McDowell on nominal bail. The prisoner was indicted for the forgery of some Indiana bank bills. The ground of the motion was that by the law of this State the prisoner could not be convicted; inasmuch as the signature of the Indiana State officials—which were the parts of the bills forged—did not constitute a part of the bill technically, for the forgery of which in this State a person could be convicted. The motion was not made to discharge on *nominal bail*, instead of *absolutely*, for the reason that the latter motion could only be made regularly at the end of next term. The Court then adjourned. On account of the absence of Judge McCunn, who is with the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Washington, Recorder HOFFMAN has consented to hold the May term, which will open Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—Charles Hill, Samuel Briggs.
For Felonious Assault—Thomas Flynn.
For Bigamy—James Higgins.
For Homicide—Julia Murphy.
For Larceny—Manuel Porada, William Atkinson.
For Forgery—James Jones, Edward Patterson, William J. Voorhies, John W. Brown.

New-York Bible Society.

INTERESTING WORK AMONG THE MILITARY—DISTRIBUTION OF TESTAMENTS TO TWENTY-ONE REGIMENTS.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Bible Society was held on Thursday evening, May 2, at the Bible House, Astor-place, the President, WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, in the chair. The Committee for the supply of the destitute resident population, reported the visitation, by the agents in their employ, of the First, Eleventh and Twenty-second Wards, and a distribution of 880 volumes among families in those Wards during the month of April. The principal business of the meeting related to the active operations conducted during the past month by the Committee on Military Posts and Naval Stations, in supplying the soldiers and sailors of the United States service, and the volunteer regiments with Testaments. Messrs. PIERSON, SMYTHE and GARDINER, agents of the Board, have been engaged in this important work, and have supplied the soldiers in the forts, the marines in the navy yard and on the vessels of war, and also *twenty one* of the volunteer regiments which have left this City or are now stationed in it. The Testament used in this supply is a neat pocket volume, easily carried in the knapsack, and having an appropriate colored design pasted on the inside of the cover, exhibiting the stars and stripes, with the inscription below—"To the defenders of their country: Presented by the New-York Bible Society;" and also with reference to appropriate texts. The details of the distribution were given at length by the Agents, and were of great interest, the officers of the several regiments having cheerfully coöperated with the Agents of the Board in carrying out the arrangements for the supply of every man in the ranks who was without a Testament and was willing to accept it. Contributions for this special work were announced, and the Board, by a unanimous vote, authorized its further prosecution, so as to include every regiment of troops and every vessel of war passing through the City or leaving the harbor. The whole number of Testaments already distributed is over 14,000.

A Note from Prince Camille de Polignac.

PARIS, No. 3 Rue de Berry, Friday, April 5, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: I have read in the NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, of Friday, March 15, an article from your correspondent at Paris, signed "Malakoff," on the subject of the arrest of M. MIRES. As I am interested, though indirectly, in this question, it does not belong to me to discuss the article of your correspondent, and I only wish to allude to a passage in his letter—a complimentary passage—in which he represents the son in-law of M. Mires (my brother) as the youngest son of the Minister of CHARLES X., adding, "he is the same that went out to Nicaragua two years ago, and was charged with the military department of that celebrated expedition." Here your correspondent confounds me with my brother; and if the lines preceding and following, which are devoted to him, had been unfavorable, I should have allowed an error of so little importance to pass unnoticed; but as they are kind and complimentary, I think it my duty to reëstablish our respective individualities; and not having the honor of knowing your correspondent, I address myself naturally to you, Sir, whose acquaintance I had the honor of making while in New-York. My brother, the son in law of M. MIRES, is the eldest son of the children of the Minister of CHARLES X., by his second marriage and I am the next to the last. I was in Nicaragua, a circumstance which procured me the pleasure of a visit to New York, where I received such a cordial welcome. As my numerous friends there may be interested in knowing something of me, you may, if you should meet them, say to them that I am not married and am ready to finish my proposed journey in your country.

As to the affair of M. MIRES in itself, if you knew how arbitrary are many of the French laws, you would not be surprised to see so many go to live in your country, where certainly (no more than in England) you would never see a minister throwing himself into judicial and commercial affairs for *political motives*. But I should depart from the object of my letter if I should speak at greater length on this topic. I will only say that I have confidence that the future will bring to light the integrity of the most generous of men, to whom so many owe their fortunes, and the city of Marseilles a part of its prosperity, and to whom in the misfortune which has befallen him the French Press have rendered a spontaneous and independent tribute.

I take advantage of this occasion, my dear Sir, to recall myself to your recollection, and to present to you the sincere expression of my warmest sympathies.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE POLIGNAC.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 4.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Maycock and 3 children, Richard Brown, Miss Alice Conway, Capt. Coburn, F. Herman, P. Herman, and C. Herman, Mrs. T. Fitzpatrick and infant, Miss Baker, John Rouillon and son, P. Alanket and wife, Edith Markham, John Alibert, Mrs. Cleveland and 2 children, Juliet de St. Omar, James Harvey and wife, James Knight and wife, Mrs. J. Mooley, 2 children and infant, Miss Mary Sagles, B. Isabello, Mrs. Mary Moulton, Miss Jane Stephenson, C. Fianey, Jaques Ruggio and child, Dr. J. Rufus Tryon, Dr. H. Clarke, Fanny Waterman, J. Mills, wife, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Costanza, John Dallace and wife, J. Mager, Mrs. Clarke, Geo. Schwedersky, Mr. Antoni, John F. Praeger, Thos. C. Campbell, wife, child and infant, J. G. Parker, Martin Martinelle, W. H. Palmer and wife, Geo. Wright and wife, J. G. Bishop, A. Bergeret, F. Brocs, Mrs. Piermont, J. Montlord, W. Pelan, Rosa McLean, R. Watson, T. B. Van Boskirck, J. Luna, J. V. Smedley, wife, 3 children, infant and servant, J. Guerra and servant, R. Seymour Henway, J. B. Pitman and wife, Mr. Wallace, W. McFarlan and lady, James North, wife and infant, C. G. Lundburg, Joseph Durbridge, Thomas Nelson, J. Fitzpatrick, W. Loughan and servant, Edmund Vincent, W. Higgins, R. Pugh, Mr. Church and wife, M. B. Veiel, Counte De Vernay, Wm. Brown and wife, Chas. H. Edwards, Prof. E. G. Davis, wife and infant, James S. Craft, daughter and child, J. Jones, Richard Eccles, A. Rosemplatt, W. G. Mayhaw and lady—120, and 287 steerage.

MAY 4.—*In steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg, &c.*—Capt. John Hoxie, Hamburg; P. A. Frigerie, New-York; Dr. C. Precht, lady, child and infant, San Francisco; U. S. Consul at Cologne; Jaques Marquette and lady, Bordeaux; Mme. Ballin, Hoboken; J. Cohn, California; Miss Estelle Clement, Miss Hessels, New-York; Mrs. Schuoard and 3 children, St. Louis; W. Frank, Mexico; A. Suss, St. Louis; Emil Block, New-York; L. Marquette, Bordeaux; A. Heyman, Sacramento; F. Hess, San Francisco; Mrs. Hirschfeld and child, Lima; M. Iturbide, L. Thienen, J. Suckert and lady, New-York; L. Lneassin, Philadelphia; E. Mallert, New-York; D. Kruskopf, lady, 2 children, 2 infants and servant, Warsaw, Ill.; P. Hoeg, Isidor Lippmann, New-York; Solomon Hess, Baltimore; A. Tonner, New-York; John Jager, Alabama; John Alb. Becker, Cincinnati; J. Eppinger, Jos. Richardson, New-York; E. Rether, Central America; Rud. Beckdorff, Chili; Geo. G. Schiffman, St. Louis; F. Ludemann, New-York; C. C. Reus, St. Louis; Arnold Albers, New-York; Chas. Kaufmann, J. F. Specht and lady, Philadelphia; Wolf Simon and lady, Albany; Charles H. Ricke, William Keisker, F. Schulte, Louisville; E. T. Weeks, C. Luhrs, New-York; A. Des Arts, Hamburg; Mr. Hellier, Boston, Mrs. Kinzel, New-York; Miss Ida Heckey, New-Orleans, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Daniel Webster, from Havana—Mr. Kitterman, wife and 2 children, Mr. Calquhon, W. W. Nash, S. Fairbanks, S. E. McClellan, S. McClellan, J. S. Coolidge, J. Perkins, John A. Prince, Chas. Boardman, Francisco Cissery, Thos. Davis, Miss M. A. O'Brien, and 10 in the steerage.

In U. S. steam transport Daylight, from Washington—W. S. Harrison, of Seventh Regiment, New-York, bearer of dispatches.

In brig Alamo, from Kingston, Jam.—Mrs. MacDonald and son, Master Thos. Breakspear.

In bark Francis Secor, from Palermo—Capt. S. H. Cutter, late of bark Fortune.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 55 | Sun sets..... 6 59 | Moon rises.. 2 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 28 | Gov. Island.. 5 17 | Hell Gate... 6 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 4.

Cleared.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Ship Violet, Pilon, London, ——.

Barks Gen. Cobb, Harkell, St. John, N. B., Hallett & Carman; James Smith, Brewer, Rotterdam, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brigs Mazatlan, Reed, Elizabethport, E. A. Ward & Co.; C. W. Ring, Corbet, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners T. S. Grier, Darborough, Camden, Del.; Sarah, McKown, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Nigger, Harding, Boston, master; W. Lancaster, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Jago, Miller & Houghton; A. M. Giberson, Page, Tom's River, master; S. B. Bailey, Robinson, Great Egg Harbor; Queen of Clippers, Lockhart, Windsor, Merrill & Abbott; Blossom, Dayton, Providence; Vesta, Tomlin, Cape May, N. J., J. W. McKee; Wm. Bennett, Parker, Philadelphia, master; Maria Elizabeth, Bowker, Barnegat, T. G. Benton & Sons; J. H. Smith, Moon Philadelphia, T. G. Benton & Sons; C. Williams Golding, Philadelphia, T. G. Benton & Sons; Shenandoah, Henderson, Philadelphia, T. G. Benton & Sons; Isabella, Faulkin, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Mary, Rogers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Miner, from the mouth of the Mississippi River, via Havana, with passengers and her outward freight for New-Orleans, to D. B. Allen. Experienced very heavy weather above Cape Hatteras. At 6 o'clock A. M., May 4, passed a fore and aft schr. off Barnegat, bound southward, with foresail split, and foremast-head carried away above the eyes of the rigging.

U. S. Steam transport Daylight, Selew, Washington 36 hours.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer P. T. Heartt, Siddell, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer H. Burden, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to B. Buffum.

Ship Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool April 1 with mdse. to Trask & Dearborn. April 13, in a gale from N. shipped a sea which took away rail bulwarks and stanchons from the fore to the main rigging.

Ship Uncle Joe, Soule, Havre 45 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Havre, Askins, Havre March 28, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Samuel M. Fox & Bros. Had 2 births and 2 deaths on the passage. 3d inst., Highlands bearing N. W. by W., took pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London 42 ds., with mdse. and 111 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Francis Secor, Thompson, Palermo 60 ds., via Gibraltar March 23, with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co. May 3, lat. 39 86, lon. 71 45, was in co. with ship Zuleika and 4 other large ships.

Bark Bernedotte, (Nor.,) Gregorsen, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast to Montgomery Bros. April 26, lat. 39 40, lon. 63 41, passed brig War Eagle, abandoned, (previously reported.)

Brig Diederich, (Meck.,) Peutjien, Voss, Malaga 48 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Lady Washington, (Br.,) Morrison, Cornwallis, N. S., 9 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Alamo, (of Machias,) Foster, Kingston, Jam., 19 ds., with logwood, &c., to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Osprey, (Br.,) Cole, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with stone to Central Park Co.

Brig Lizabel, Colley, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. Onrust, Thompson, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Estelle, Pendleton, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. Vessels left before reported.

Schr. Eclipse, Cook, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Kossuth Lee, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Peter B. Anderson, Brewer, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Narragansett, Leusher, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.

Schr. Narcissa, Woodbury, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. John Cox, Joy, Elizabethport, for Southport.

Schr. Capt. John Smith, New-Haven 2 ds.

Sloop Helen, Babcock, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., very light.

Below.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, from London.
Ship Challenger, from Liverpool.
Ship War Hawk, ——.
Bark De Harde, (Brem.,) Bremen March 13.
Bark Hersilia, Rust, Glasgow March 23.
Bark Kosmos, ——.
All at anchor in the lower Bay.

Sailed.

Steamships Bavaria, (Ham.,) for Hamburg, and passed the Battery at 1 P. M.; City of Washington, for Liverpool; Bavaria, for Hamburg; Columbia, for Washington City; Chesapeake, do; Roanoke, do.

Miscellaneous.

There is a small schooner ashore outside the Hook—name not known.

The reported arrival of Br. bark Conway, in this morning's edition, should have read "ship."

BOSTON, May 4.—The Gen. Howell has arrived at this port falling in with, on the 18th ultimo, ship Palestine, abandoned. The P. sailed hence April 1 for London, with the following cargo: 10 232 bbls. flour, 7 458 bushels wheat, 300 tcs. beef, 209 bbls. pork, 15 pipes wine, 6 half do. do., 59 18½ lbs. cheese, 452 bbls. resin, 45 kegs tobacco, 60 tcs. do., 134 boxes do., 72 bales sail-cloth, 83,986 lbs. bacon, 79,958 do. middles, 27,658 do. hams, 15 528 do. tallow, 576,972 do. oil cake, 392 boxes clocks, 50 tcs. rice, 2 cases leather-cloth, 100 boxes mazena, 26 bbls. shells, 5 cases do., 9 carboys coal oil, 10 bbls. guano, 3,850 staves. The P. sailed from New-York April 1 for London; was built in New-York in 1854 by Jacob A. Westervelt; is 1,751 tons, rates A 1, and was owned by E. E. Morgan, of New-York; valued at $65,000, and is said to be fully insured.

Spoken, &c.

Alice Vannard—ship, bound to Australia, off Waterford, April 4.

Geo. Green—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, April 22, lat. 41 35, lon. 52.

John Bunyan—ship, from Mobile, bound E., April 21, lat. 41 38, lon. 51.

Java—ship, bound E., was seen, May 1, lat. 40 08, lon. 68 16.

Omega—bark, strg. E., was passed, April 27, lat. 40 15, lon. 62 30.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics, DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY. The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes remedied; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

HEINRICH.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 3, at No. 33 Bayard st., ANTHONY PHILIP HEINRICH, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Sunday, May 5, at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WARD.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 3, ELIJAH F. WARD, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 12 Eldridge st., this (Sunday) afternoon, 5th inst., at 4 o'clock, at which time friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

BRETT.—In this City, on Saturday, May 4, of scarlet fever, CHARLES E. BRETT, son of James and Catherine Brett, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) May 5, at 3 P. M., from No. 56 North Moore-st., without further invitation.

TILYOU.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 3, Capt. VINCENT TILYOU, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends and the New-York Board of Marine Underwriters are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SEAMAN.—At Marshland, Staten Island, on Friday, May 3, Hon. HENRY J. SEAMAN, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, New-York, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BERRY.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, May 2, Mrs. ELIZA BERRY, relict of the late Philip Berry, Jr., and daughter of the late Rev. Jas. V. C. Romeyn, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 6, at 12 M., at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack. Trains of the Hackensack Railroad Company leave Jersey City at 9:30 A. M., and returning leave Hackensack at 1:30 and 5:35 P. M.

☞ The funeral of the Right Rev. BENJAMIN TREADWELL ONDERDONK will be held at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., where the clergy generally and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 263.—MAY 4, 1861.
43, 15, 49, 22, 50, 7, 13, 6, 20, 30, 71, 45, 51.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 264.—MAY 4, 1861.
58, 21, 57, 10, 17, 23, 38, 72, 32, 70, 19, 53.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ATTENTION!
WAR
PRICES.
HOWE'S BALL PROTECTING SCALES. | LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFES.
Forty Second-hand Scales and Safes of other makers, taken in exchange for the above, for sale cheap.
FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
WESTERN HOTEL,
NO. 9 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
A few doors from Broadway, in the centre of the business part of the City.
The subscriber most cheerfully informs his friends and patrons and the public generally, that this Hotel is in complete order, having been entirely refitted and refurnished since the late fire. A continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in past years is solicited.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER.

MANTILLAS! MANTELETTES!!
MME. F. PINCHON
Has received per steamer Asia, and will open on MONDAY, May 6, a case of the latest
PARIS NOVELTIES
In SILK and EMBROIDERED MUSLIN MANTILLAS, to which she invites the attention of her customers.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

THE SWORD AND THE OLIVE BRANCH.—The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, THIS SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Murray Hill Baptist Church, 35th st., between 5th and 6th-avs., TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, UP TOWN, NEAR 3d-av. Rent $250; taken in Board. Address W. S., Box No. 160 Times Office. Americans preferred.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE Fund to uniform and equip the Zouave Regiment of Firemen, as received by JAMES KELLY, Treasurer.

AMOUNTS COLLECTED BY JAMES KELLY.

James Kelly	$100	Bowery Ins. Co., by W. Hibbard	$100
A lady	10	Richard Mortimer	50
T. Buchanan Gilford	100	Isaac Ludlum	50
Jacob T. Gilford	100	R. McClosky	50
George Gilford	100	Samuel Frost	100
Walter Bowne	100	Ed. H. Schermerhorn	100
Ed. Outhout, by Gilford	50	J. M. Fisk & Co	25
J. W. Allen	100	H. W. Smith	50
P. & B. Goelet	100	John C. Martin	100
Mech. & Trad. Exch.	500	Est. Isaac Burr	50
Henry A. Burr	500	James H. Titus	50
Cham. Com. T. Dehon	5,000	Adam T. Sackett	50
Union Defense Com.	5,000	Jno. R. & Jno. C. Hurd	45
Richard French	100		
Total			$12,980

FROM A. F. OCKERHAUSEN.

A. F. Ockerhausen	$200	J. G. Allen & Co	$50
Reeve, Case & Banks	50	M. W. Hamilton & Co.	50
Williams & Potter	50	Bucklin & Crane	50
George W. Thompson	50	William Hubbard	30
George S. Stephenson	50	Youngs & Co	50
Meller, Hogg & Martin	50	G & H Mead	50
Edey, Turnure & Co	50	P. Hanford	50
Denton, Smith & Co	100	Havemeyer Townsend	250
Cobb, Marsh & Gross	100	Waydell & Co	50
E. & R. Mead & Co	100	J. T. Carpenter	5
Mead & Co	50		
Total			$1,510

JOHN CREGIER'S LIST OF COLLECTIONS FROM

American Fire Ins. Co., J. M. Halsted, Pres.	$100
N. Y. Equitable Ins. Co., J. Miller, Secretary	100
Howard Ins. Co., by Henry A. Oakly, Sec'y	100
Niagara Fire Ins. Co., John D. Steele, Pres.	100
Citizens Fire Ins. Co., E. M. Walton, Sec'y	100
Manhattan Fire Ins. Co., A. J. Smith, Sec'y	100
N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co., D. Underhill, Sec'y	100
Empire City Fire Ins. Co., Lindley Murray, Pres.	100
Irving Fire Ins. Co., Martin S. Crowell, Sec'y	100
Hanover Fire Ins. Co., Doras L. Stone, Pres.	100
Lorillard Fire Ins. Co., Carlisle Mervin, Pres.	250
Continental Ins. Co., H. H. Lampert, Sec'y	100
Park Ins. Co., M. Jaffray, Sec'y	100
Excelsior Fire Ins. Co., Eugene J. Plunkett, Pres.	100
Home Ins. Co., William Grunly, Sec'y	100
Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., Brooklyn, Horatio Dorr, Sec'y	100
Republic Fire Ins. Co., Robert J. Hone, Pres.	100
Arctic Fire Ins. Co., V. Tilyou, Jr., Sec'y	100
Clinton Fire Ins. Co., Hugh Laing, Pres.	100
National Fire Ins. Co., Wm. B. Thorne, Pres.	100
Fireman's Ins. Co., Chas. Rowland, Pres.	100
Market Fire Ins. Co., by Asher Taylor, Pres.	100
Indemnity Fire Ins. Co., W. R. Sheldon, Sec'y	100
Laurens Fire Ins. Co., by J. R. Allen, Sec'y	100
East River Ins. Co., C. H. Binney, Pres.	100
New World Ins. Co., S. A. Patterson, Sec'y	100
People's Fire Ins. Co., W. F. Underhill, Sec'y	100
The Harmony F. and M. Ins. Co., R. O. Glover, Sec'y	100
Williamsburgh City Ins. Co., H. Gicoux, Sec'y	100
Hope Fire Ins. Co., John C. Mills, for Sec'y	100
City Fire Ins. Co., Geo. S. Fox, Pres.	100
Commerce Fire Ins. Co., Benjamin Babcock, Pres.	100
Brevoort Fire Ins. Co., Jas. Harriot, Sec'y	50
The Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., John Baker, Sec'y	100
Total	$3,250

A. J. DELATOUR'S LIST.

A. J. Delatour	$50	A. B. & Co., Cash	$10
Thompson Bros	50	L. S. Fellows & Schell	25
A. C. Ware	25	Baldwin, Sexton & Co	25
Cash	10	Carter, Hale & Co	25
P. H. Vandervoort	25	Middleton & Pooler	25
Per P. H. Vandervoort, Esq.		Cash	5
Wm. A. Thomson	25	A. Cox & Sons	25
Edward Minturn	25	Cooper & Fellows	25
White, Morris & Co	5	Joseph Rudd	25
Per Geo. W. Lane, Esq.		Smith, Crane & Co	25
Arcularius, Bonnett &		Tomes, Son & Melvain	25
Co.	250	Fellows & Co	25
George W. Lane	100	Ve. I. Magnin, Guedin	
Edward Penfold	100	& Co	25
Daters & Co	100	R. C. Root & Anthony	25
Cash "M."	100	Leroy W. Fairchild	25
Ives, Beecher & Co	100	Old Exempt	10
Stanton, Sheldon & Co	100	J. F. Hydes' Sons	25
J. Caswell & Co	100	Paul A. Brez	25
William Beebe	50	Benjamin F. Corlies	10
Daal Talmage & Co	50	William P. Hicks	10
Wellington & Co	50	John H. Rauch	10
Saml. S. Reed & Co	50	W. H. Goddard	10
R. W. Weston	50	Samuel Raynor	10
J. S. Bennett	50	Eberhard Faber, by H	25
Seaman & Thompson	50	Bullin & Jones	25
D. T. Hoag	25	A. B. Sands & Co	10
G. G. Spencer	25	Dietz & Co	25
J. & B. Cosgrove	25	W. A. Parker	5
Lewis Bonnell	25	Campbell, Hall & Co	25
Cash "J. Jarrett"	10	*Per W. A. Randall, Esq.*	
Cash "M. Bennett"	25	Skeel & Reynolds	100
Keese & Pearsall	25	*Per G. W. Lane, Esq.*	
Brown & Cockstater	10	Russell Crane	15
Wm. Palen	10	F. R. West	50
By others—Jas. Barmore, Jacob Cholwell, L. W. Fairchild, Jos'h Rudd, Esqs.		F. Skiddy	25
		Gerard C. Lester	25
		Gill. Gillett & Noyes	25
		R. Montgomery	25
Randall & Barmore	50	Cash—Decker	10
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham		P. Martin	25
	25	J. T. Suit, Kentucky	25
Charles Zinn & Co	50	J. T. Nelson	25
Palmer, Richardson & Co.		W. Storm	10
	50	C. Norwood	50
Peple Brothers	25	T. G. & A. L. Rowe	50
D. Bruhl	25	Thomas T. Buckley	10
Saffer Stiles & Co	25	*Per John Gillelan, Esq.*	
L. Francis	25	A. E. Silliman }	
Cash	10	J. D. Vermilye }	200
Ames & Barnes	50	Joseph R. Kearny	25
Total			$4,340

Committee subscription not to be included ... 1,100

Total ... $3,210

Dennis McCredy, Cash, } per G. W. Lane ... 50
Lemuel Smith, per Mr. J. Cholwell ... 50
A. J. Delatour ... 50

Total ... $3,440

AMOUNT COLLECTED BY O. W. BRENNAN.

O. W. Brennan	$100	Thomas Stephens	$50
James B. Taylor	100	James Conner & Sons	50
Robert Murray	100	Richard B. Connolly	50
Matthew T. Brennan	100	J. & H. Auchenclus	50
John Clancy	100	Mount, Hall & Co	50
John Kelly	100	Hoyt, Sprague & Co	50
John Keyser	100	Read, Gardner & Co	50
George Wilkes	100	Lowe, Harriman & Co	50
E. Delafield Smith	100	Smith, Sprague & Cooper	50
Robert T. Hawes	100	Wilmerding & Mount	50
Daniel Devlin	100	Bailey & Southard	50
Bernardo Wood	100	Haggerty & Co	50
McSpedon & Baker	100	Wm. C. Langley & Co	50
A. V. Stout	100	Haslehurst & Smith	50
Fulton Fire Ins. Co	100	Brichley, Sheldon & Co.	50
Relief Fire Ins. Co	100	Bradley & Howe	50
Humboldt Fire Ins. Co	100	Fanshaw, Milliken &	
Peter H. Titus	50	Townsend	50
Bowers, Beekman &		Renkard & Hutton	50
Bradford	50	Morris & Cumings	50
Garner & Co	50	J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.	50
Thomas B. Tappen	50	W. C. Thompson	25
Morgan Jones	50	E. T. Tefft & Co	50
George Kellock	50	Rushmer, Cone & Co	25
Wesley Smith	50	Fairchild & Fanshawe	25
Total			$3,150

GEORGE F. NESBITT'S LIST.

George F. Nesbitt	$100	G. H. Broadhead	$5
Wm. H. Neilson	5	George P. Payson	5
W. R. Vermilye	10	E. D. Stanton	5
H. A. Johnson	10	N. N. Bradford, Jr	5
H. T. Morgan	10	T. W. Thorne, Jr	5
J. R. Warren	10	G. R. Marvin	5
W. G. Graham	10	J. H. Stebbins	10
Edward Dodge	5	James W. Underhill	5
H. Durkee	5	Charles Graham	10
Wm. Alex. Smith	10	Le Grand Lockwood	10
S. S. Sands	5	James M. Drake	5
H. P. Ketcham	5	A. A. Drake	5
W. Seymour, Jr	10	John B. Norris	5
Henry Hopkins	10	Peter Marie	10
H. G. Chapman	5	H. G. Stebbins	5
D. C. Hays	5	A. M. Ferris	5
Wm. O'Brien	10	John A. Kiston	5
George S. Weston	5	Wm. Pinkney	5
Elijah Purdy	5	B. H. Tallmadge	5
Elisir Toland	5	Meigs & Greenleaf	20
Edmund H. Miller	25	Thomas Owen & Son	100
B. Nathan	10	Astor Insurance	100
G. A. Rollins	5	Benjamin H. Howell	50
Thomas Denny	10	Dow, Youngs & Co	50
Ludlow Thomas	10	Booth & Edgar	50
Edward Wolff	5	James F. Wenman	50
Hays & Tompkins	10	J. C. Dayton, Jr	30
Cash—A. B. B.	5	Daniel Drake Smith	50
Total			$940

W. H. WICKHAM'S LIST.

Panama R. R. Co	$250	E. Treadwell & Sons	$50
Howland & Aspinwall	100	Coffin & Kenworthy	50
T. F. Broadway	50	A. M. C. Smith, Jr	50
R. Coffin & Co	50	W. B. C. Carpenter	25
D. Tilton	50	Thomas Harrison	25
J. Tilton	50	Cutler & Co	25
W. T. Coleman & Co.	50		
Total			$825

JOHN DECKER'S LIST.

John Decker	$100	H. Sutton	$5
Abijs Curtis	10	F. Shin	5
A. & P. Humbert	100	S. S	2
John Grinnell	100	E. Fiedler	10
Samuel Marsh	20	W. Butterworth	50
Mr. Silsby	5	C. W. Furnis	50
Mr. Wilmet	3	Hugh Taylor	10
Thos. W. Marshall	25	Master Laire	3
Samuel Hanna	5		
Total			$503

FOR COL. ELLSWORTH'S REGIMENT—ZOUAVES.

Collected by Zophar Mills.

Zophar Mills	$100	D. F. Manice	$50
Edward Bunker	100	Wm. K. Hinman	25
John J. Schermerhorn	100	Hughes & Crehange	10
Wm. C. Schermerhorn	100	W. & S.	5
Mrs. A. Schermerhorn	100		
Total			$590

AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM JOHN S. GILES.

John S. Giles	$50	Calvin Howe	$100
John Pettigrew	50	Geo. R. Jackson & Co.	100
R. T. Auchmuty	50	John H. Monell	25
M. Van Schaick	200	H. M. Parker	25
Pacific Ins. Co., by T. F. Jeremiah, Sec'y	100	John Brice	5
Total			$705

WM. WRIGHT'S LIST

Wm. Wright	$25	R. L. Maitland	25
Benjamin B. Sherman	50	H. M. Alexander	25
Henry Day	15	G. C. Ward	25
Resolute Fire Ins. Co	100	J. A. Roosevelt	25
Richard Lathers	50	Adrian Iselin	25
Segmire & Johnsons	50	B. W. Griswold	25
Wallen & Nishes	50	J. Couper Lord	25
Brush Co	50	A. B. Belknap	25
Fox & Polhemus	50	Howard Potter	25
R. L. Kennedy	50	Edward King	25
C. H. Mitchell	5	Wm. Barclay Parsons	25
A. G. Norwood & Co	125	David Olyphant	25
A Friend	50	Lucius Tuckerman	25
A Friend	10	George Talbot Olyphant	25
A Friend	5	Theodore Roosevelt	25
Total			$1,060

J. R. PLATT'S LIST OF COLLECTIONS.

J. R. Platt	$50	W. L. Pomeroy	$25
Is. L. Platt	50	Two ladies and boy	10
S. R. Platt	50	P. R. Warner	50
G. and W. Youngs	25		
Total			$260

J. Y. WATKINS' LIST.

James Y. Watkins	$25	A. Halsey	$10
Clark, Wilson & Co	50	Chas. D. Bailey	50
F. A. Leggett	25	P. Schenck	
Jno. White	25	Rutgers Ins. Co., by B. Fellows	100
M. M. Van Dyke	10	Abner Chichester	25
R. Berry	25		
Life Smith	10		
Total			$380

HENRY B. VENNS' LIST.

Beers & Bogart	$100	Giro & Francia	$25
S. L. Duryee	50	Gurney, Wallis & Co	50
Delmonico's	50	Josiah Hedden	100
W. E. Bunker	25	P. Harmony's Nephews	100
M. K. Harmony	25	Bank of Commonwealth	25
G. W. Duer	25	Battelle & Renwick	25
G. H. Arthur	25	Jno P. Hone	25
D. Kingsland	25	Clerks of Receiver of Taxes Office	95
L. LaFarge	25		
Galway, Casado & Teller	25		
Total			$645

RECAPITULATION.

COLLECTED BY

James Kelly	$12,980	John Decker	$503
A. F. Ockerhausen	1,510	Zophar Mills	590
Jno. A. Cregier	3,250	Jno. S. Giles	705
A. J. Delatour	3,440	Wm. Wright	1,060
O. W. Brennan	3,150	Jno. R. Platt	260
Geo. F. Nesbitt	940	Jas. Y. Watkins	380
Wm. H. Wickham	825	Henry B. Venn	645
Total			$30,[illegible]

Also donated by the Union Defense Committee over 1,000 Sharpe's rifles.

Donated, by Tredwell & Jarman, sixteen uniforms complete for servants of the regiment.

Also, gratuitous advertisements by the *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Sun*.

Tredwell & Jarman, deduction from bill	$13 [illegible]
P. F. & D. C. Meschutt	[illegible]
C. A. Kimball	[illegible]
Meschutt & Bros.	[illegible]

Respectfully submitted. JAMES KELLY,
Treasurer of the Zouave Regiment Firemen's Fund.

MILITARY.

THE VOLUNTEER HOME FUND SOCIETY.
INCORPORATED APRIL 26, 1861.

This Society is now organized as follows:
President—Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.
First Vice-President—CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
Second Vice-President—R. A. WITHAUS.
Third Vice-President—E. E. MORGAN.
Treasurer—Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE.
Secretary—FRANK W. BALLARD.

COMMITTEES.

Executive.	*Finance.*
PETATIAH PERIT,	A. A. LOW,
A. Y. STOUT,	AUGUST BELMONT,
H. J. RAYMOND,	WM. H. APPLETON,
BENJ. V. ABBOTT,	THEODORE DEHON,
WILLIAM B. ASTOR,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
CHARLES P. DALY.	R. A. WITHAUS.
Distributing.	*Contribution.*
JAMES KELLY,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.	GEORGE W. BLUNT,
E. E. MORGAN,	DANIEL DREW,
AUSTIN ABBOTT,	WM. CURTIS NOYES,
WM. O GILMAN,	GEORGE FOLSOM,
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Donations will be received at No. 2½ WALL-ST., by Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer.

☞ Due notice will be given when the Committee are ready to receive applications for aid.

VOLUNTEERS HOME FUND SOCIETY.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in addition to those already received:

Dr. Jacob Harson	$[illegible]
Charles M. Walcot, Esq.	100
G. Gajani, Esq.	[illegible]
S. M., by T. Tilton, Esq.	4
One of the Greasy Mechanics	5
Total	$[illegible]

Contributions received by BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer, No. 2½ Wall-st.

CONTRACTS
FOR
MANUFACTURING
MILITARY CLOTHING
TAKEN AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
BY
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES!
Named in honor and organizing under the auspices of
MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON,
The gallant defender of his country's flag and honor.
The Anderson Zouaves Regiment, now in the process of organization, will be composed of able-bodied men, and all such are cordially invited to enroll their names at the head quarters, Union-square; at Palace Gardens, or at Landeman's, Hamilton Park.
TO ALL UNION MEN.
The Committee would respectfully request and desire to aid the officers and others who are engaged in the arduous and expensive task of recruiting and organizing this regiment, to send their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen: Major Robert Anderson, Brevoort House, 5th-av.; A. V. Stout, Esq., President of the Shoe and Leather Bank; Shepherd Knapp, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank; Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, No. 23 Chambers-st.; Ambrose K. Ely, Esq., No. 103 Gold st.; Hon. John R. Briggs, No. 29 Exchange-place.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARD.
HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 476 BROADWAY.
ABLE-BODIED AND INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN WANTED
For this first-class Regiment. Quarters and Rations furnished immediately on signing the Roll.
The Uniform of this Regiment will be substantial and comfortable, and every recruit will be completely equipped and armed free of expense.
J. S. COCKS, Colonel.
W. B. OLMSTED, Lieut.-Col.
OLIVER WETMORE, Jr., Major.
A. V. STOUT, Esq., President Shoe & Leather Bank, Treasurer.
To whom all contributions may be sent.

ADVANCE GUARD!
DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.
This Regiment, mustered into the State service, and to go into the United States service on Tuesday, is now enlisting recruits for the last company. None but good men accepted. Pay commences immediately. Relief to those having families dependent upon them.
It is now stationed at Fort Schuyler, and has already advanced to a high state of drill.
None but able bodied and intelligent men need apply, as the Regiment is composed of picked men.
Recruiting stations open Sunday and Monday, at No. 632 Broadway and northwest corner of 32d-st. and 6th-av.

NOTICE.
Gentlemen who have heretofore served in the regular army, and willing to return to the service of the United States, will please call or send their address to the undersigned. Others who have not served, but are willing to join as officers, will report themselves.
Those who wish to serve as non-commissioned officers, will present themselves in person. Information respecting the service will be furnished to all, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., every day, at No. 86 Cedar-st. By order of Col. Ramsey.
J W CURRIER, Acting Adjutant.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

HOSPITAL GOWNS FOR THE ARMY.
Benevolent parties who contemplate making donations of wrappers or hospital gowns for the sick soldiers at the seat of war, will find it their interest to correspond with P. SHORT, No. 59 Walker-st., who is prepared to manufacture them cheaper and better than any other house in the trade.
Robes de Chambre of the newest styles, made to order.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE N. Y. MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF LINT, BANDAGES, &c., TO THE ARMY.
SPINGLER INSTITUTE BUILDING, UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 4.
The Association gives notice that they are now prepared to furnish regiments passing through this City, or being formed here, with a supply of Lint, Bandages and Hospital Clothing, on the requisition of the surgeon, countersigned by the officer commanding.
The Association also urge upon the ladies' associations to keep them supplied with the articles to be required under the foregoing notice. By order,
J. FREEMAN SILKE, Clerk to the Association.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT,
SCOTT LIFE GUARD, No. 497 Broadway.
RECRUITS WANTED FOR THIS EFFICIENT Corps, which is fast filling up; quarters and subsistence immediately furnished on signing the roll; experienced officers drill the men as fast as enlisted.
This Regiment will have the advantage of being officered by competent gentlemen, who have seen service on the battle-fields of Mexico.
Wm. Tilden, Esq., Ex-President Pacific Bank, Treasurer; Lieut. Chas. J. Murphy, Quartermaster and Acting Adjutant; Gen J. H. Hobart Ward, Major Addison Farnsworth, Capt. Louis F. Minard, Major James Decatur Potter, J. Egbert Farnham, Capt. Michael Eyne Foy, Daniel H. Gavit, Esq., Samuel J. Tilden and Daniel D. Conover, Executive Committee.

AN APPEAL TO THE PATRIOTIC.—A Regiment of Riflemen is in process of formation, entitled the Garibaldi Guard, composed of men who have served in the various European armies, and properly officered by gentlemen of experience. The undersigned having been appointed Treasurer of this organization would respectfully ask for money, rifles and blankets.
CHARLES B. NORTON, Treasurer,
Irving Building, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
GENY. D'UTASSY, A. REPETTI, CHARLES B. NORTON. } Committee.

ADVANCE GUARD ZOUAVES, FIFTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (COL. DURYEA'S REGIMENT.)—This Regiment having been accepted, and now under orders and stationed at Fort Schuyler, preparatory to their departure for the seat of War, has already made great proficiency in drill, the remaining companies (two) will be filled in the next three days. None but men of intelligence and able-bodied received. Recruiting stations at northwest corner of 32d-st. and 6th-av.
J. M. DAVIS, Major Commanding.

THE REGIMENT OF WEST POINT BATTERIES of Rifle Cannon Howitzers and Sappers and Miners is now about completed, and a messenger has gone to Washington this afternoon to procure the transfer of this regiment into the regular service. It will arrange for the equipment of this corps, and in all probability, be mustered into service this week. A few experienced artillerists and some more good sappers and miners, are wanted. Apply at Head-quarters, No. 632 Broadway.

TAKE NOTICE.—VOLUNTEERS OF THE SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF RIFLES.—All recruits belonging to the Seventy-fifth Regiment of Rifles, are requested to assemble at the rendezvous, No. 41 Prince-st., to receive instructions about going into Camp in the beginning of next week. The officers are requested to attend for further consultation.

LANDLORDS HAVING A LARGE EMPTY warehouse or building suitable for quartering recruits, in a central part of the city, will please send a note immediately, stating terms per week, to REGIMENT, Box No. 1728, P. O.

JAMES TRACY, WHO WAS ILL-USED in South Carolina, informs his friends he is on board the schooner *B. D. Pitts*, at foot of Perry-st., North River.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE UNION.

Speech of Senator Douglas before the Illinois Legislature, April 25.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am not insensible to the patriotic motives which have prompted you to do me the honor to invite me to address you on this occasion, upon the momentous issues now presented in the condition of our country. With a heart filled with sadness and grief, I comply with your request.

For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a wide-spread conspiracy exists to destroy the best Government the sun of heaven ever shed its rays upon. [Applause.] Hostile armies are now marching upon the Federal Capital, with a view of planting a revolutionary flag upon its dome; seizing the National archives, taking captive the President elected by the votes of the people, in the hands of Secessionists and Disunionists. A war of aggression and extermination is being waged against the Government established by our fathers. The boast has gone forth by the Secretary of War of this revolutionary Government, that on the first day of May the revolutionary flag shall float from the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and that on the Fourth day of July, the revolutionary army shall hold possession of the Hall of Independence, in Philadelphia.

The simple question presented to us is whether we will wait for the enemy to carry out his boast of making war upon our soil, or whether we will rush as one man to the defence of the Government and its Capital—to defend it from the hands of all assailants who have threatened to destroy it. [Great enthusiasm.] Already the piratical flag has been unfurled against the commerce of the United States. Letters of marque have been issued, appealing to the pirates of the world to assemble under that revolutionary flag, and commit depredations on the commerce carried on under the Stars and Stripes. The navigation of our great river into the Gulf of Mexico is obstructed. Hostile batteries have been planted upon its banks; custom-houses have already been established; and we are required now to pay tribute and taxes without having a voice in making the laws imposing them, or having a share in the distribution of them after they have been collected. The question is whether this war of aggression shall proceed, and we remain with folded arms, inactive spectators, or whether we shall meet the aggressor at the threshold and turn back the tide.

So long as there was a hope of peaceful solution, I prayed and implored for compromise. I can appeal to my countrymen with confidence that I have spared no effort, omitted no opportunity to adopt a peaceful solution of all these troubles, and thus restore peace, happiness and fraternity to this country. When all propositions of peace fail, there is but one course left for the patriot, and that is to rally under that flag which has waved over that Capitol from the days of WASHINGTON, and around the Government established by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, HAMILTON and their compeers. [Great cheering.]

What is the alleged cause for this invasion of the rights and authority of the Government of the United States? The cause alleged is that the institutions of the Southern States are not safe under the Federal Government. What evidence has been presented that they are insecure? I appeal to every man within the sound of my voice to tell me at what period from the time that WASHINGTON was inaugurated, down to this hour, have the rights of the Southern States—the rights of the slaveholders been more secure than they are at this time? When in the whole history of this Government have they stood on so firm a basis? For the first time in the history of this Republic there is no restriction by act of Congress upon the institution of Slavery anywhere, within the limits of the United States. Then it cannot be the territorial question that has given a cause. When was the fugitive slave law executed with more fidelity than since the inauguration of the present incumbent of the Presidential office? [Much applause] Let the people of Chicago speak and tell us when were the laws of the land executed with as much firmness and fidelity, so far as the fugitives slaves are concerned, as they are now. Can any man tell me of any one act of aggression that has been committed or attempted since the last Presidential election, that justifies this disruption of the Federal Union?

I ask you to reflect and then point out any one act that has been done, any one duty that has been omitted to be done, of which any one of these Disunionists can justly complain. Yet we are told, simply because one party has succeeded in a Presidential election, therefore they choose to consider that their liberties are not safe, and therefore they will break up the Government!

I had supposed that it was a cardinal and fundamental principle of our system of Government that the decision of the people at the ballot-box, without fraud, according to the forms of the Constitution, was to command the implicit obedience of every good citizen. [Loud applause.] If their defeat at a Presidential election is to justify the minority, or any portion of the minority, in raising the traitorous hand of rebellion against the constituted authorities, you will find the future history of the United States written in the history of Mexico. According to my reading of Mexican history there has never been one Presidential term from the time of the Revolution of 1820, down to this day, when the candidate elected by the people ever served his four years. In every instance, either the defeated candidate has seized upon the Presidential chair by the use of the bayonet, or he has turned out the duly elected candidate before his term expired. Are we to inaugurate this Mexican system in the United States of America? [No, never.] Suppose the case to be reversed. Suppose the disunion candidate had been elected by any means—I care not what, if by any means in accordance with the forms of the Constitution—at the last Presidential election. Then, suppose the Republicans had raised a rebellion against his authority. In that case you would have found me tendering my best efforts and energies to JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to put down the Rebublican rebels. [Tremendous applause] And if you had attempted such a rebellion, I would have called forth all the power and energies of this country to have crushed you out. [Continued applause]

The first duty of an American citizen, or of a citizen of any constitutional government, is obedience to the Constitution and laws of his country [Applause.] I have no apprehension that any man in Illinois or beyond the limits of our own beloved State, will misconstrue, or misunderstand my motive. So far as any of the partisan questions are concerned, I stand in equal, eternal and undying opposition, both to the Republicans and the Secessionists. [Applause] You all know that I am a very good partisan fighter in partisan times. [Laughter and cheers] And you will find me equally as good a patriot when the country is in danger. [Cheers.]

Now, permit me to say to the assembled Representatives and Senators of our good old State, composed of men of both political parties—in my opinion, it is your duty to lay aside your party organizations and partisan appeals; to forget that you were ever divided—until you have rescued the Government and the country from their assailants. Then resume your partisan positions, according to your own wishes. [Applause.] Give me a country first, that my children may live in peace, then we will have a theatre for our party organizations to operate upon.

We are called upon to fold our arms, allow the National Capital to be seized by a military force under a foreign revolutionary flag; to see the archives of the Government in the hands of a people who affect to despise the flag and Government of the United States. I am unwilling to fly from the Federal Capital. It has been my daily avocation, six months in the year, for eighteen years, to walk into that marble building, and from its portico to survey a country at the north and that lying south of the Potomac. I believe I may with confidence appeal to the people of every section of the country to bear testimony that I have been as thoroughly national as any man that has lived in my day. [Applause.] And I believe if I should make an appeal to the people of Illinois, or of the Northern States, to their impartial verdict, they would say that whatever errors I have committed have been in leaning too far to the Southern section of the Union against my own. [Applause] I think I can appeal to friend and foe—I use it in a political sense, and I trust I use the word foe in a *past* tense. [Much applause] I can appeal to them with confidence, that I have never pandered to the prejudice or passion of my section against the minority section of this Union, and I will say to you now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, that I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfare whatever, upon the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the people of the Southern States. [Applause] On the contrary, if there was an attempt to invade those rights, to stir up servile insurrection among their people, I would rush to their rescue, and interpose with whatever of strength I might possess to defend them from such calamity. [Applause.] While I will never invade them; while I will never fail to defend and protect their rights to the full extent that a fair and liberal construction of the Constitution can give them, they must distinctly understand I will never acquiesce in their invasion of our constitutional rights.

It is a crime against the inalienable and indefeasible right of every American citizen to attempt to destroy the Government under which we were born. It is a crime against constitutional freedom, and the hopes of the friends of Freedom throughout the wide world, to attempt to blot out the United States from the map of Christendom. Yet, this attempt is now being made. The Government of our fathers is to be overthrown and destroyed. The Capital that bears the name of the Father of his Country is to be bombarded and leveled to the earth among the rubbish and the dust of things that are past. The records of your Government are to be scattered to the four winds of Heaven The constituted authorities, placed there by the same high authority that placed WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and MADISON and JACKSON in the chair, are to be captured and carried off, to become a by-word and a scorn to the nations of the world. ["Never!" "Never!"]

You may think that I am drawing a picture that is overwrought, and not describing a fact. No man who spent the last week in the City of Washington will believe that I have done justice to it. You have the elements of the French Revolution surrounding the Capital now, and threatening it with its terrors. Not only is its Constitutional Government to be striken down; not only is our flag to be blotted out, but the very foundations of social order are to be undermined and destroyed; the demon of destruction is to be let loose over the face of the land; a reign of terror and mob law is to prevail in each section of the Union, and the man who dares to plead for the cause of justice and moderation in either section is to be marked down as a traitor to his section. If this state of things is allowed to go on, how long before you will have the guillotine in active operation?

I appeal to you, my countrymen—men of all parties—not to allow your passions to get the better of your judgments. Do not allow your vengeance upon the authors of this great iniquity to lead you into rash, and cruel, and deperate acts upon those whose who may differ with you in opinion. Let the spirit of moderation and of justice prevail. You cannot expect within so few weeks after an excited political canvass that every man can rise to the level of forgetting his partisan prejudices and sacrifice everything upon the altar of his country, but allow me to say to you whom I have opposed and warred against with an energy you will respect, allow me to say to you, you will not be true to your country if you ever attempt to manufacture partisan capital out of the miseries of your country. [Much applause.] When calling upon Democrats to rally to the tented field, leaving wife, child, father and mother behind them, to rush to the rescue of the President that you elected, do not make war upon them and try to manufacture partisan capital out of a struggle in which they are engaged from the holiest and purest of motives. [Renewed applause]

Then I appeal to you, my own Democratic friends—those men that have never failed to rally under the glorious banner of the country, whenever an enemy at home or abroad has dared to assail it—to you, who I believe to be the purest patriots that ever lived—do not allow the mortification growing out of defeat in a partisan struggle, and the elevation of a party to power that we firmly believed to be dangerous to the country—do not let that convert you from patriots into traitors to your native land [Long continued applause.] Whenever our Government is assailed—when hostile armies are marching under new and odious banners against the Government of our country, the shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war. [Tremendous applause.] The greater the unanimity the less blood will be shed. [Much applause.] The more prompt and energetic the movement, and the more important it is in numbers, the shorter will be the struggle.

Every friend of freedom, every champion and advocate of constitutional liberty throughout the land must feel that this cause is his own, and that there is and should be nothing that ought to be disagreeable or humiliating to men who have differed in times of peace on every question that could divide fellow-men, to rally in union in defence of the country and against all assailants. While all the States of this Union, and every citizen of every State has a priceless legacy dependent upon the success of our efforts to maintain this Government, we in the great valley of the Mississippi have peculiar interests and inducements to the struggle.

What is the attempt now being made? Seven States of this Union choose to declare that they will no longer obey the behests of the United States; that they will withdraw from the Government established by our fathers; that they will dissolve, without our consent, the bonds that have united us together. But, not content with that, they proceed to invade and obstruct our dearest and most inalienable rights, secured by the Constitution. One of their first acts is to establish a battery of cannon upon the banks of the Mississippi, on the dividing line between the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, and require every steamer that passes down the river to come to under a gun, to receive a Custom-house officer on board, to prescribe where the boat may land, and upon what terms it may put out a barrel of flour, or a cask of bacon—upon the river and upon the borders of those States, to cut off our freedom of trade

We are called upon to sanction this policy. Before consenting to their right to commit such acts, I implore you to consider that the same principle which will allow the Cotton States to exclude us from the ports of the Gulf, would authorize the New England States and New-York and Pennsylvania to exclude us from the Atlantic, and the Pacific States to exclude us from the ports of that ocean. Whenever you sanction this doctrine of secession, you authorize the States bordering upon the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to withdraw from us, form alliances among themselves and exclude us from the markets of the world and from communication with all the rest of Christendom. Not only this, but there follows a tariff on imports, levying of taxes upon every pound of tea and coffee and sugar, and every yard of cloth that we may import for consumption; the levying, too, of an export duty upon every bushel of corn and every pound of meat we may choose to send to the markets of the world to pay for our imports.

Bear in mind that these very Cotton States, who in former times have been so boisterous in their demands for free trade, have among their first acts established an export duty on cotton for the first time in American history.

It is a historical fact, well known to every man who has read the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution, that the Southern States refused to become parties to the Constitution unless there was an express provision in the Constitution prohibiting Congress to levy an export duty on any product of the earth No sooner have these Cotton States seceded than an export duty is levied; and if they will levy it on their cotton, do you not think they will levy it on our pork, and our beef, and our corn, and our wheat, and our manufactured articles and all we have to sell? Then what is the proposition? It is to enable the tier of States bordering on the Atlantic and Pacific, and on the Gulf, surrounding us on all sides, to withdraw from our Union—form alliances among themselves, and then levy taxes on us without our consent, and collect revenue without giving us any just proportion or part at all of the amount collected. Can we submit to taxation without representation? [Several voices, "No."] Can we permit nations foreign to us to collect revenues off our products—the fruits of our industry? I ask the citizens of Illinois; I ask every citizen in the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleganies; in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, to tell me whether he is ever willing to sanction a line of policy that may isolate us from the markets of the world, and make us dependent provinces upon powers that thus choose to isolate us? [Many voices, "No," and "Never."]

I warn you, my countrymen, whenever you permit this to be done in the Southern States, New-York will very soon follow their example. New-York—that great port, where two-thirds of all our revenue is collected, and whence two-thirds of our goods are exported, will not long be able to resist the temptation of taxing fifteen millions of people in the West, when she can monopolize the resources and release her own people thereby from any taxation whatsoever. Hence I say to you, my countrymen, from the best consideration I have been able to give to this subject, after the most mature reflection and thorough investigation, I have arrived at the conclusion that, come what may—war, if it must be, although I deplore it as a great calamity, yet, come what may, the people of the Mississippi Valley can never consent to be excluded from free access to the ports of the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico. [Great applause.]

Hence, I repeat I am not prepared to take up arms, or to sanction a policy of our Government to take up arms to make any war upon the rights of the Southern States; upon their domestic institutions; upon their rights of person or property; but, on the contrary, would rush to their defence and protect them from assault; but, while that is the case, I will never cease to urge my countrymen to take up arms to fight to the death in defence of our indefeasible rights. [Long and continued applause.] Hence, if a war does come, it is a war of self-defence on our part. It is a war in defence of our own just rights; in defence of the Government which we have inherited as a precious legacy from our patriotic fathers; in defence of those great rights of the freedom of trade, commerce, transit and intercourse from the centre to the circumference of our great continent. These are rights we must struggle for, and never surrender.

I have struggled almost against hope to avert the calamities of war, and to effect a reunion and reconciliation with our brethren of the South. I yet hope it may be done, but I am not able to point out to you how it may be. Nothing short of Providence can reveal to us the issue of this great struggle. Bloody—calamitous—I fear it will be. May we so conduct it, if a collision must come, that we will stand justified in the eyes of Him who knows our hearts, and who will judge our every act. We must not yield to resentments nor to the spirit of vengeance, much less to the desire for conquest or ambition.

I see no path of ambition open in a bloody struggle for triumph over my own countrymen. There is no path for ambition open for me in a divided country, after having so long served a united and glorious country. Hence, whatever we may do must be the result of duty, of conviction, of patriotic duty—the duty that we owe to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the friends of constitutional liberty and self-government throughout the world. [Loud applause.]

My friends, I can say no more. To discuss these topics is the most painful duty of my life. It is with a sad heart—with a grief that I have never before experienced—that I have to contemplate this fearful struggle; but I believe in my conscience that it is a duty we owe to ourselves and our children, and our God, to protect this Government and that flag from every assailant, be he who he may. [Tremendous and prolonged applause.]

On motion of Mr. HACKER, the House adjourned.

Senator Douglas at Chicago—Splendid Reception—Patriotic Speech.

On reaching Chicago, Senator DOUGLAS had a magnificent public reception at National Hall, (the old wigwam). He was welcomed by THOMAS B. BRYAN, Esq., in the following address:

SENATOR DOUGLAS: Chicago turns, from parting with her brave volunteers, to extend her right hand to you in cordial welcome.

Their departure and your arrival are alike invested with peculiar interest, for both you and they enjoy the proud consciousness of fidelity to that flag, which, though now assailed by impious hands, ever has been, and, with the blessing of God, *shall be*, the symbol of our Nation's glory.

Sir, when last you were welcomed to Chicago, it was by the hearty applause of party friends, anxious for your elevation to the highest office in the gift of the American people; *now* this vast assembly convened, irrespective of party, in the very hall erected by your political opponents, does homage to your patriotism.

This (*then* a Republican Wigwam, *now* baptized anew as) "National Hall," greets you with the plaudits of ten thousand loyal spirits.

In the momentous issues of the *present*, the political strifes of the *past* sink into utter insignificance. Then the nation was at peace, and citizens turned aside from their daily avocations only to rally under the standard of this or that party candidate. Now we are startled by the beat of drum, and by the bugle's martial notes. The North unites as with one pulse, with one arm in the rally. THAT RALLY IS TO THE BATTLE-FIELD; THE WATCHWORD IS—"OUR COUNTRY!" The more vigorous the prosecution of the war, the speedier will be the restoration of peace. The North, sir, did not inaugurate hostilities; neither is this a war of sections, wherein men are at liberty, according to their nativity and residence, to exercise their option in choice of friends and foes. It is the struggle of patriots to uphold the majesty of the law, and maintain the integrity of that Government, which of all others on the face of the earth, is the *noblest*, the *proudest citadel of human liberty*. When rebels essay to undermine it, no patriot can falter between allegiance to his country and fellowship with those who would implant the envenomed fangs of treason in her very vitals.

In such a crisis as this, the people hold to strict account their public servants, whether in council or in camp. Hence execrated is MASON of Virginia; *honored* is DOUGLAS, of Illinois.

DAVIS basks for awhile in the sunshine of rebel favor, only to sink the deeper in eternal infamy. SCOTT, in all the wealth of an approving conscience—the right in the sight of God and man—adds new luster to his eventful life, and ere long he will be classed with WASHINGTON by the glad acclaim of exulting millions.

Sir, it is because of our prompt and gallant efforts to sustain the Government, casting off the shackles of the partisan, for the freedom of the patriot, that Chicago receives you this night with open arms, and charges me in her name, and in her behalf to bid you welcome.

REPLY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

When the cheering had in some measure subsided, Mr. DOUGLAS spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank you for the kind terms in which you have been pleased to welcome me. I thank the Committee and citizens of Chicago for this grand and imposing reception. I beg you to believe that I will not do you nor myself the injustice to believe this magnificent ovation is personal homage to myself. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag of our country. [Cheers.]

I will not conceal gratification at the uncontrovertible test this vast audience presents—that what political differences or party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that when the country should be in danger, my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent no man can conceal. If war must come—if the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution—I can say before God, my conscience is clean. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered those States what was theirs of right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

The return we receive is war—armies marched upon our Capitol, obstructions and dangers to our navigation, letters of marque to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce, a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is—are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy?

What cause what excuse do Disunionists give us for breaking up the best Government on which the sun of heaven ever shed its rays? They are dissatisfied with the result of a Presidential election. Did they never get beaten before? Are we to resort to the sword when we get defeated at the ballot-box. I understand it that the voice of the people, expressed in the mode appointed by the Constitution, must command the obedience of every citizen. They assume, on the election of a particular candidate, that their rights are not safe in the Union. What evidence do they present of this? I defy any man to show any act on which it is based. What act has been omitted to be done? I appeal to these assembled thousands that so far as the constitutional rights of the Southern States, I will say the constitutional rights of slaveholders, are concerned, nothing has been done, and nothing omitted, of which they can complain.

There has never been a time from the day that WASHINGTON was inaugurated first President of these United States, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do now; there was never a time when they had not as good a cause for disunion as they have to-day. What good cause have they now that has not existed under every Administration?

If they say the Territorial question—now for the first time there is no act of Congress prohibiting Slavery anywhere. If it be the non-enforcement of the laws, the only complaints that I have heard have been of the too vigorous and faithful fulfillment of the Fugitive Slave law. Then what reason have they?

The Slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of LINCOLN is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy formed more than a year since, formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

They use the Slavery question as a means to aid the accomplishment of their ends. They desired the election of a Northern candidate by a sectional vote in order to show that the two sections cannot live together. When the history of the two years from the Lecompton Charter down to the late Presidential election, shall be written, it will be shown that the scheme was deliberately made to break up this Union.

They desired a Northern Republican to be elected by a purely Northern vote, and then assign this fact as a reason why the sections may not longer live together. If the Disunion candidate in the late Presidential contest had carried the united South, their scheme was, the Northern candidate successful, to seize the Capitol last Spring, and by an united South and divided North, hold it. The scheme was defeated in the defeat of the Disunion candidate in several of the Southern States.

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, *only patriots—or traitors*.

Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. (Cheers.) I know they expected to present a united South against a divided North. They hoped in the Northern States, party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans, when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

There is but one way to defeat this. In Illinois it is being so defeated by *closing up the ranks*. War will thus be prevented on on our own soil. While there was a hope of peace I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton fields of the South or the cornfields of Illinois, I say the farther off the better.

We cannot close our eyes to the sad and solemn fact that war does exist. The Government must be maintained, its enemies overthrown, and the more stupendous our preparations, the less the bloodshed, and the shorter the struggle. But we must remember certain restraints on our actions, even in time of war We are a Christian people, and the war must be prosecuted in a manner recognized by Christian nations.

We must not invade constitutional rights. The innocent must not suffer, nor women and children be the victims. Savages must not be let loose. But while I sanction no war on the rights of others, I will implore my countrymen not to lay down their arms until our own rights are recognized. [Cheers.]

The Constitution and its guarantees are our birthright, and I am ready to enforce that inalienable right to the last extent. We cannot recognize secession. Recognize it once, and you have not only dissolved government, but you have destroyed social order, upturned the foundations of society. You have inaugurated anarchy in its worst form, and will shortly experience all the horrors of the French Revolution.

Then we have a solemn duty—to maintain the Government. The greater our unanimity, the speedier the day of peace. We have prejudices to overcome, from the few short months since of a fierce party contest. Yet these must be allayed. Let us lay aside all criminations and recriminations as to the origin of these difficulties. When we shall have again a country with the United States flag floating over it and respected on every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to ask who and what brought all this upon us.

I have said more than I intended to say. [Cries of "Go on."] It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war, but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally round the flag of his country.

I thank you again for this magnificent demonstration. By it you show that you have laid aside party strife. Illinois has a proud position. United, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed. [Prolonged cheering.]

At the close of his address, nine cheers were given to Mr. DOUGLAS, who was escorted to his hotel by the Committee.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 4.

$9,000 U. S. 6s,'81.Coup	87	100 N. Y. Central RR..	72⅛
16,000 U. S. 5s,'74.Coup	76	556 do............	72¼
2,000 U. S. 6s. '81 Reg.	89	50 do..........b4	72¼
1,000 Treas. 12 p. c. N.	101¼	300 do............	72
1,000 do............	101¾	50 do.........s10	71⅞
6,000 do............	101	50 do..........b7	72¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	46⅜	300 do.........s15	71¾
1,000 do........	46¾	100 do.........s15	71⅞
3,000 do........	47	100 do..........s3	72¼
5,000 Va. St. 6s....s30	40	10 M. S. & N. I. R......	13¼
5,000 do..........s3	45	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	29
2,000 do..........c	46	15 Panama Railroad.	102
7,000 N. C. St. 6s......	56¾	300 Ill. Cent R. Scrip.	61¼
6,000 Missouri St. 6s..	40	300 do............	61
14,000 do..........	39¾	50 do.........s15	60⅜
5,000 do.........s15	39	400 do.........s10	60⅝
25,000 do..........	39	150 do............	60⅞
20,000 do.........s30	38⅞	175 do............	60⅞
2,000 California St. 7s.	71¾	100 do.........s60	59
7,000 N.Y.C. R B. '76.	100	50 do.........s15	59⅞
1,000 Hud.R R. 1st M.	105	50 do............	60⅜
3,000 Har.1M B ex int.	95	400 do.........s15	60
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. bs..	89	100 do.........s10	60⅝
1,000 H. & St. J. R. bs	30	50 do..........s8	60⅛
10,000 C. & T. S. F bs	75	25 do..........s4	60¼
2,000 C. & R. I. bds..	92	50 Gal. & Chic. R......	58
5 Bk. of America..	100	200 do............	58⅝
5 Metropol'n Bank	85	50 do.........b30	58⅞
5 Pacific M. S. Co....	70¼	100 do.........s30	58⅞
100 Erie R...........	21	500 Cleve. & Tol. R....	23⅝
10 Harlem R.........	12¼	50 do............	23⅞
200 Har. R. Pref.......	31¾	50 do.........s15	23⅝
200 do............	31½	160 Ch. & Rock I. R....	38⅛
100 Reading R.....s30	31	50 do............	38⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R.......c	45¾	50 do.........b30	38⅞
10 New-Jersey C. R..	145		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Va. State 6s...c	46½	50 Mich. Cen. R......	45¾
3,000 N. C. State 6s......	56¾	200 do............	45⅞
10,000 Ten. St. 6s,'90.s10	46	20 Clev. & Tol. R.....	24
7,000 Goshen B Bds..	75	200 do............	23¾
1,000 Har. 1stM.Bs ex i.	95	275 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	60
15 Metropolitan Bank.	85	250 do............	59⅞
400 Mich.S.&N I.R.....	13¼	50 do.........s10	59⅛
150 Pacific M.S. Co s15	69	100 do........anwk	59¾
50 do.........s10	69	100 do.........s10	59⅛
100 do.........b10	70	100 do..........b3	60
20 do............	69¾	150 Chic. & Rk. I. R....	38¼
150 Har'em R.........	12¾	10 do.........s30	38
100 do............	12⅞	200 do............	38
50 Gal. & Chic. R..b15	58¾		

SATURDAY, May 4—P. M.

The Stock market at the early Board to-day manifested the same firmness in prices reported on Thursday and Friday, and a fair amount of business was done on the railway shares; the most active being Illinois Central which sold at 61c.@60¾c. and again at 61c. ℘ cent. New-York Central 72¼c.℘72½c. per cent: Galena 58½c., and Toledo 23⅞c.@⅞c. The Border State Stocks were about the same as yesterday. Government stocks and Treasury paper firm. At the afternoon Board, the Railway shares were a fraction lower, and later in the afternoon closed dull, almost as follows:

Virginia 6s.......45	@46	Michigan Central.45	@45⅜
Missouri 6s.......39	@39½	Mich. So. & N. Ia.13⅜	@13¼
Canton Co........ 9½	@10	Mich. So.&N.I.G.28	@29
Pacific Mail.......69⅛	@70	Panama 101	@102
N. Y. Central R.. 72	@72⅛	Illinois Central...59⅞	@59¾
Erie.............20⅞	@21	Gal & Chicago.....58⅞	@58⅞
Hudson River...36	@36½	Cleve. & Toledo..23⅞	@23⅞
Harlem...........12	@12⅛	Chicago & Rk. Isl.37⅞	@37⅞
Harlem Preferred 31⅛	@31⅛	Chic., Bur. & Qy 57	@59
Reading..........31⅛	@32		

Failures and Suspensions during the Past Four Months.

We give the following statistics of the failures and suspensions reported during January, February, March and April, in our list of business changes, which will be found of general interest to the mercantile community. Our list includes all concerns of importance; of course, there are various retail establishments that are of little or no account, which pass out of sight, from time to time, without perceptibly affecting the current of trade; such we have not deemed it worth our while to report. The following table shows the *number* of failures the past four months, and also the States in which they occurred. The numbers given in the States of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio, are exclusive of those which occurred in their capital cities, the numbers in those cities being given by themselves.

No. Failures in	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April
Boston	29	25	21	29
New-York City	66	50	63	50
Philadelphia	6	10	6	7
Baltimore	10	6	12	12
Cincinnati	11	11	4	8
Maine	1	2	3	1
New-Hampshire	0	3	2	0
Vermont	2	3	2	2
Rhode Island	2	5	1	2
Connecticut	2	0	1	2
Massachusetts	19	24	25	28
New-York State	4	4	5	8
New-Jersey	1	2	0	0
Pennsylvania	1	3	2	4
Delaware	0	0	0	1
Maryland	2	0	0	0
Virginia	1	1	3	2
North Carolina	0	0	1	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	3
Alabama	1	0	1	0
Louisiana	2	2	3	2
Texas	2	1	0	0
Tennessee	1	1	0	1
Kentucky	3	1	2	2
Ohio	5	4	1	2
Michigan	4	0	2	4
Indiana	1	2	2	2
Illinois	2	1	5	5
Missouri	2	5	5	7
Iowa	2	1	0	2
Wisconsin	1	1	4	1
California	1	3	0	0
Total	182	171	176	180

[*Boston Commercial Bulletin, May 4.*

The Fourteen Million Loan.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 22d June, 1860, authorizing a loan and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and will be reimbursable in ten years from the first day of January last.

No offer by the terms of the act can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States, or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above named, before the fifth day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers showing such deposits, certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five thousand dollars each, as may be required. Inscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock, with coupons of semi annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly, in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock, from the date of the deposit therefor until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the Depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice must be indorsed on the envelopes "Proposals for Loan of 22d June, 1861," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New York, who will forward them to this Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each sealed proposal may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed for. The preliminary deposits of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposits of the principal.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 4, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 94 bbls. Ashes, 10,773 bbls. Flour, 83 bbls. Corn Meal, 10,710 bushels Wheat, 2,400 bushels Corn, 3,456 bushels Barley, 12,695 bushels Oats, 1,559 pkgs. Provisions, and 486 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been more active, sales having been reported of 200 bbls. in lots at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection warehouse, this morning, 440 bbls., including 275 bbls. Pots, and 165 bbls. Pearls

COFFEE—Sales have been confined to 60 bags Laguayra, at 14½c.@14¼c., and 50 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.@14½c. ℘ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been freely offered and purchased since our last, at essentially low prices. We quote Middling Upland here at from 13¼c.@13½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔. Sales have been reported of 4,900 bales, including about 3,000 bales *in transitu*. The bulk of the business was transacted last evening.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited inquiry prevails for all kinds of State and Western Flour to-day. Holders, however, are not disposed to make any concessions to buyers, and prices are quoted steady. The reported sales do not exceed 8,750 bbls., including superfine State at $5 @$5 12½; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 @$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@ $5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50 @$5 60 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 12½
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17½	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern is inactive at about previous prices. Sales have been confined to 1,600 bbls., at $5 75@$6 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 40@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is more sought after, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Rye Flour continues inactive, $3 10@$4 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very moderately inquired for, at essentially unaltered prices. The rise in freights tends to discourage shippers. Sales have been reported of only 36,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 52; White Western, at $1 42@$1 68, the latter an extreme price for a small lot of very choice; Red Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Amber Wisconsin, on private terms; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25 @$1 26; Northwestern Club, at $1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 20; White Genesee, at $1 50; Red State, at $1 28@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Corn is quiet, yet quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 31,500 bushels, at 67c.@67½c. for new mixed Western; 67½c.@68½c. for old do. do.; 62c.@64c. for unsound do. do., in store; 66c. for unsound round Yellow; 68c.@69c. for Jersey Yellow; 68c.@69c. for Yellow Southern; 70c.@72c. for White Southern; and 62c. for unsound do. do., ℘ bushel. Rye is in limited request at 67c.@68c. ℘ bushel. Sales 800 bushels Barley continues dull and heavy at 55c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Oats are inactive, including Canada, at 31c @34½c.; Western, at 33½c.@34½c., and State at 34½c.@35½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales to-day 450 bales North River, chiefly at 70c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including new, at 16c.@23c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—The receipts during the week have been decidedly heavier than the sales, and prices have favored buyers. Relative to dry hides, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. remark: "The market for this description of merchandise has undergone no change during the past week, being void of animation throughout. In former years the market during the month immediately preceding and following the resumption of canal navigation, was marked by greater activity than any other portion of the year: but the business now being done is less than the average of the dullest seasons. This want of animation may be attributed to—first, the unparalleled political excitement throughout the country—secondly, the unsatisfactory state of the Leather and Boot and Shoe markets, and finally, the want of confidence in mercantile paper which induces many importers to hold their stocks withdrawn from the market." Week's receipts of hides, 32,899; sales 11,521 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, 1,000 Buenos Ayres for Canada 21@23 ℔s. on private terms; 800 California 22 ℔s. 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,811 Texas 23@25 ℔s. on private terms; 700 country slaughter for Europe, 70 ℔s., 6½c. 5,000 City slaughter for Europe, 70@80 ℔s., 6c.@6½c., 300 City slaughter. 65 ℔s., 6c., 700 Western slaughter for Europe, 70 ℔s., 6½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,210 W. S. B. A. horse for Europe, 32 ℔s. on private terms. The stock in importer's hands: 408,300 dry hides, 20,500 wet salted hides, 6,800 horse hides, and 800 bales East India hides, including 117,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 15,000 Buenos Ayres kips, 8,000 Cordova, &c., 34,500 Rio Grande. 22,300 California. &c., 53,600 Orinoco. 10,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 13,900 Aspinwall and San Juan, 1,500 D. S. Brazil, 3,500 Barcelona, &c., 9,800 Maracaibo, &c., 3,000 Truxillo, &c., 2,400 Tampico, Matamoras, &c., 12,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 4,000 Savanilla and Bogata, 1,200 Chili and Peru, 4,000 Port au Platte, &c., 60,000 African kips, 20,000 Texas and Western, 9,000 Southern and South-Western, 2,000 Rio Hache, &c., 1,000 East Indies, common, 6,800 Rio Grande horse, 5,000 wet salted domestic, 4,000 do. Rio Plate, 5,200 do. Rio Grande, 6,300 do. California, 800 bales Calcutta cow and buffalo.

Receipts of Hides at New-York during each of the two last years.

	Foreign Hides.		Domestic Hides.		Bales Hides.	
	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
January..	173,367	66,412	66,162	64,757	173	—
February..	88,582	113,973	68,522	44,584	249	440
March....	104,567	92,854	46,244	60,461	243	422
April....	63,656	97,776	96,936	67,669	258	299

METALS—The demand is quite spiritless for all descriptions and prices are unsettled

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots, including Porto Rico at 30c.@31c., and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@22c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, to-day; holders are generally very firm, and not offering their supplies freely, as they anticipate a further improvement in the market. The current receipts are moderate. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., at $17 50 for Mess; $17 25 for Thin Mess, and $13 25@ $13 37½ for Prime, ℘ bbl. Subsequently, higher rates were claimed. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Lard is plenty and heavy. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in demand at former rates. Sales 275 bbls., at $11 50@ $12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 25 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 10c.@14c. for Western, 13c.@17c. for State ℘ ℔. Cheese rules quiet at 5c.@ 10c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 125 tcs., in lots, at $5 75@$6 50 ℘ 100 ℔s. The principal holders ask much higher prices.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The dullness in the market for Hemlock Sole continues unabated, the business done being confined to a few small cash sales for retailing purposes. Transactions on time are entirely suspended, owing to the destruction of all confidence in the trade. Consequent upon the reopening of canal navigation, the weekly receipts are quite liberal, amounting this week to about 33,000 sides of all kinds of Sole, and our large stock is gradually increasing. Oak-tanned and other descriptions for the most part remain unchanged, though light leather in the rough is in better demand at advancing rates."

SKINS—All kinds are quiet, though quoted about the same in price. Sales, 1,500 Bolivar Deer on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been very quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 290 hhds., including Cuba, at 4⅜c.@4¾c., and Porto Rico, part in bond, at 4⅞c.℘℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 16,000 ℔s. prime, part at 8⅜c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Is in demand at 17¾c.@18c., chiefly at 17¾c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The advanced rates claimed by shipowners tend to check engagements. For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7d.; Corn, 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, 7-32d. @¼d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s; Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d. @25s.; Tobacco, 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@ 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Cheese, 35s.@37s.6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Plymouth, a brig, with Wheat, (12,000 bushels) in shipper's bags, at 9d. per bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
City of Baltimore..	Liverpool......	New-York....	April 24
North American..	Liverpool......	Quebec......	April 25
Africa..........	Liverpool......	New-York....	April 27
Arago..........	Southampton..	New-York....	May 1
Great Eastern....	Milford Haven.	New-York....	May 1
Kangaroo........	Liverpool......	New-York....	May 1
Nova Scotian....	Liverpool......	Quebec......	May 2
Europa..........	Liverpool......	Boston......	May 4
Saxonia..........	Southampton..	New York....	May 4
Hibernia........	Galway........	Boston......	May 7
Etna............	Liverpool......	New-York....	May 8
Canadian........	Liverpool......	Quebec......	May 9
Persia..........	Liverpool......	New York....	May 11
Teutonia........	Southampton..	New-York....	May 13
New-York........	Southampton..	New-York....	May 15
North Briton....	Liverpool......	Quebec......	May 16
America........	Liverpool......	Boston......	May 18
Teutonia........	Southampton..	New-York....	May 18
Columbia........	Galway........	New-York....	May 21
Asia............	Liverpool......	New-York....	May 25
Fulton..........	Southampton..	New York....	June 8
Borussia........	Southampton..	New-York....	June 14

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Asia............	New-York......	Liverpool....	May 8
City of Manchester.	New-York......	Liverpool....	May 11
Bremen..........	New-York......	Southampt'n.	May 11
Adriatic........	New-York......	Galway......	May 15
Arabia..........	Boston........	Liverpool....	May 15
Hammonia........	New-York......	Southampt'n.	May 15
City of Baltimore.	New-York......	Liverpool....	May 18
Africa..........	New-York......	Liverpool....	May 22
Great Eastern....	New-York......	Liverpool....	May 25
Karnak..........	New-York......	Nassau......	May 25
Arago...........	New-York......	Southampt'n.	May 25
Europa..........	Boston........	Liverpool....	May 29
Canadian........	Portland......	Liverpool....	May 30
Teutonia........	New-York......	Hamburg......	June 1
Persia..........	New-York......	Liverpool....	June 5
America.........	Boston........	Liverpool....	June 12
Fulton..........	New-York......	Havre........	June 22

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. References first-class.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REBELLION RECORD.
NO. 1. 10 CENTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PUTNAM, No. 532 Broadway.
No. 2 will be published NEXT SATURDAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.
"THE WAY OF GOD IN THE STORM."
A Sermon for the Times, preached in St. Paul's Chapel, Sunday, April 21, by Rev. MORGAN DIX, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church. F. J. HUNTINGTON, No. 7 Beekman-st.; MASON BROTHERS, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st. Four red stamps secures a copy by mail.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE—144 propositions proved affirmatively and negatively, without comment. 5,000 sold. Price 15 cents, postpaid; 8 for $1. For sale by all liberal booksellers, and by the publishers. A. J. DAVIS & CO., No. 274 Canal-st., N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and laundress; is well recommended by her former employer, whose house she has had charge of. Apply at No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., until 4 o'clock Monday.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable Protestant girl, desires a situation, City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; would take a place as nurse and plain sewer; has good references for any of those mentioned. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches, and is capable of taking the entire charge of her kitchen; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Call, or address No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, who understands her duties thoroughly, desires a situation in city or country; is a good meat and pastry cook, makes the best of bread; will assist in washing; has lived with highly respectable families; wages not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply No. 379 6th av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant woman, with good reference and no followers, and who can enter her place this day, wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, baker, washer and ironer; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook in a private family: good reference can be given. Inquire at No. 120 7th-av., in the basement.

AS LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—WANTED, a situation as lady's maid or nurse, by a young person lately from the South, who speaks English, French and Spanish. Call at Westermen's bookstore, No. 440 Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON.—A lady of refinement and education desires the supervision of a gentleman's family, or as matron in an Institute, or as companion to an invalid lady, traveling or at home; she would be found invaluable in either capacity. Address H. R. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a family's washing or a few single gentlemen. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best of City reference given.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, in a private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference; no objection to town or country. Apply, or address, at his present employer's, No. 163 5th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN OR STUD GROOM.—Wanted, a situation by a man of long practice and highly experienced; has served in some of the first families in England as four in hand coachman, which can be certified by inquiring from his last employer, whom he served for the last four years in this City; any gentleman requiring such a person will not be disappointed. Call or address H. N. K., No. 13 Amity-place, care of Mrs. Underhill.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family; is a thoroughly practical home wine brewer; also the finest champagne cider maker; has first-class reference. Call at No. 303 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., for JAS. STEVENS, first floor, front room.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
No. 429 CANAL, COR VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500, and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23¾ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

RAINBOW HOTEL.
ANOTHER LOT OF ENGLISH MUTTON
just received, and will be served up every day this week. Also, more of the
REAL OLD BURTON.
Six butts of India Ale from a few miles east of sunrise. Come and try it. Free Lunch every day at 10 A. M. Hot Soup at all hours, from 10 A. M. until 12 P. M., served at the bar.
A. SMITH.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER TRAIN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The undersigned started the Sunday morning train to supply the latest news during the war excitement. On its announcement most of the local Presses decided to publish a Sunday morning extra, thereby supplying this want. The necessity of running this train no longer exists. It is therefore DISCONTINUED.
L. N. SHEAR. No. 140 Chambers-st.

DRS. HENRY CRANE
AND A. L. NORTHROP,
DENTISTS,
Have removed to No. 15 Bond-st.

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY SEEKS through its regular agents to present a Bible or Testament to every soldier and sailor going from, or passing through this City in the service of the United States. Over 14,000 Testaments have been presented within two weeks. This Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society, has for its object the distribution of the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and has for many years provided for such distribution at the military posts and naval stations in our City and Harbor, as a part of its field of operations.

The contributions to the Society this year are, for obvious reasons, less than usual, while its opportunities for usefulness are greater.

Donations are solicited, and will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Treasurer, Thos. C. M. Paton, No 88 Leonard-st., or by either of the undersigned, and will, where requested, be applied solely to the supply of Bibles and Testaments to the Army and Navy of the United States.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, President, No. 111 Broadway.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Secretary, 11 and 13 Cliff-st.
PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway.
SAMUEL HOLMES, Chairman of Committee on Military Posts, No 4 Beekman-st.
THEODORE B. BRONSON, Chairman of Committee on Naval Stations, No. 99 9th-st.
W. B. H. MOORE, Chairman of Finance Committee, No. 51 Wall-st.

EVERYBODY WANTS ONE! EVERYBODY must have one! Everybody can buy one of "WHEELER'S PATENT KEY HOLE GUARDS," to secure their bed room doors against BURGLARS, NIPPERS, SKELETON KEYS, and CROOKED WIRES. Buy one of our agents, buy one at the hardware stores, buy one of us at No 532 Broadway, for 25 cts. It can be carried in the pocket; it is easily applied—can't get out of order—does not mar the door or lock, and gives perfect security. Sent by mail for 30 cents, with circulars. Attention, Agents! From $5 to $20 can be made every day. Send for samples and circulars, inclosing 30 cts. Direct to GEORGE WHEELER & CO., No. 532 Broadway, New-York.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and at No. 36 John-st.

FURNITURE WANTED—BY A SMALL, CAREFUL family, for six months, or longer, for which a fair price will be paid in cash, or board for a very small genteel family; house beautifully located, in 22d-st., near 5th-av. Address E. W., Madison-square Post-office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson damask; rosewood marble-top tables; crimson mohair curtains; lace draperies, gilt cornices, gilt chandeliers, elegant mirrors with marble bases; oak frame mirrors and cornices; rosewood extension dining table, oak desk, oak tables, marble-top; oak chairs, cane seat, rocking chair, bronze chandeliers; rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, lounges, bedding, &c; Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses; also kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

F. W. TILTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF carriages, buggies, &c., of superior workmanship. Will be sold at auction, by TILTON, WORRALL & MAY, on THURSDAY, May 9, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 450 Broadway, N. Y. Persons wishing to dispose of vehicles or horses at this sale, will leave their address by Tuesday.

CALVIN T. HAZEN, Auctioneer.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, May 7, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock of a wholesale and retail carpet store, Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FOUND.—A LACE VEIL WAS FOUND AT THE house of H. J. Raymond on the day of the Ladies' Meeting. It may be had on application at the house, No. 56 9th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The eighth anniversary Social Reunion will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will preside at this patriotic gathering of the sons of New-England. Speeches will be made appropriate to the times by distinguished clergymen from different parts of the country, representing several denominations. The exercises will be enlivened with music by Dodworth's Band, and religious and patriotic songs. Tickets, 25 cents; may be had at the Rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 138 Grand-st., few doors east of Broadway; also, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A REGIMENTAL PRAYER-MEETING will be held at the Head-quarters of the Imperial Zouaves, No. 36 Bowery, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the cause are invited to attend. Col. Merritt and the other officers are men of religious and moral character, and are anxious to give a character to the Regiment which will make it congenial to persons of principle who wish to serve God and their country.
L. G. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-sts., on SABBATH MORNING; Communion at 3½ P. M. In the evening Monthly Concert of Prayer for Seamen. The Pastor will read letters from seamen giving an account of the precious and wonderful work of Grace on board the U. S. Frigate *Niagara*, and several vessels-of-war off Pensacola. All seats free. L. P. HUBBARD, Rec Sec.

REV. DR. SAWYER WILL CLOSE HIS labors in this City for the present, TO-MORROW, by preaching at the corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. At 3 o'clock P. M., interesting exercises will take place, several Ministers assisting in the dedication and baptism of a number of the children and young persons connected with the Society, and the admission of members, closing with a sermon in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

"PATRIOTISM AND RELIGIOUS CONSECRATION" will be the subject of discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor; to be followed by the ordination of Baptism, the admission of candidates to Church fellowship and the Communion. Services at 3½. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.—In the *Times* of Saturday, April 27, under the head of Religious Notices, it was stated that Rev. W. FARRIS is pastor elect of the congregation of said church. That statement is untrue, no election having taken place at the moderation of a call for a pastor.
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1861.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, No. 118 Front-st.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Monthly meeting of the S. S. Missionary Society, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev. R. S. MACLAY of the Church Mission, and others, will take part in the exercises. Seats free.

THE JUDGMENT TERMINATING DISPENSATIONS; or, *Trial of People and Nations*. Preaching on the above subject by GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Bible Examiner*, at the Academy in Skillman-st., East Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; also, preaching on the *Second Advent* every Wednesday evening.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY OF INQUIRY OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The annual Sermon will be preached by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., of Mercersburgh, Penn., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 5, at the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st st., (Rev. Dr. Macaulay's.) Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at St. Peter's Church, 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the Association.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. VINTON, an Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING, the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Church. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SOUNDING OF THE SEVENTH TRUMPET AND RESURRECTION OF THE RIGHTEOUS DEAD.—Preaching on the above subject by Elder WM. SHEPPARD, at the hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M. All lovers of truth are invited to attend.

SERMON TO THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—Rev. Mr. REMINGTON will preach in the "Free Church of St. George's Chapel," Beekman-st., corner of Cliff-st., on Sunday afternoon; service to commence at 4 o'clock. After the sermon, *Books* will be given to the *Volunteers* for the war.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS HAVING RETURNED from Europe, and resumed the pastoral charge of the Church of the Good Shepherd, will preach TO-MORROW in the University, Washington Square, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects: Morning, *The Crisis of Freedom*: Evening, *The Inspirations of Military Life.*

MESSIAH'S CHURCH, 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Rev. H. S. HYDE, from Western New-York, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the usual hours, and lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING. All are invited to attend. Seats are free.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS AND THE DUTIES IT IMPOSES.—Providence permitting, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH will repeat, by request, a sermon on the above subject, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY EVENING next, May 5, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D., enters upon his duties as Rector of St. Mark's Church, corner 10th-st. and 2d av., on SUNDAY NEXT, 5th inst., and will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON. Divine service to commence at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular Sabbath services at the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, and at 3½ P. M., by Rev. G. W. WOOD, D. D. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sacramental service in connection with the morning service. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH may be expected to preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday.) Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P.M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW, as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning; Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Hall of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning theme—*Man's Destiny under the Control of a Higher Power.* Evening—*Retrospection should lead us to trust and rejoice in God as our refuge.*

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will preach to the young men at his own Church, Stuyvesant-square, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Several Regiments will be addressed by Rev. E. C. GOSS, before their departure, on Union-square, at 3½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. ROBT. G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Also on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, IN 34TH-ST., between 8th and 9th-avs. The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., concerning *The Homelessness of Christ* and at 7½ P. M., about *The Christian Soldier going to Battle, and the Veteran returning from War.*

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV. Services on LORD'S DAY, May 5, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BREWER. Subjects: Morning—*The Vineyard and the Laborers.* Evening—*The Providence of God in National Affairs.*

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—STATE-Street Congregational Church, near Hoyt, Brooklyn. Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will deliver a Lecture to Young Men in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED IN behalf of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, at the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (Dr. Potts',) on SATURDAY, the 6th inst., by WILLIAM H. GREEN, D.D. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—28TH-st. and Madison-av.—Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY will preach a sermon to young men, at the Church of the Incarnation, on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTY-THIRD-ST., west of 8th-av.; preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. G. A. PELTZ, pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism after the morning service. Friends and strangers are welcome.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH (DUTCH Reformed,) Broadway, entrance on 34th st. Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, D. D., of Boston, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Orchard st., near Broome-st. Preaching TO MORROW, by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

THE REV. DR. SPEAR will preach a sermon to-morrow, on "*Obedience to the Civil Authority,*" in the South Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Amity-sts.; the service commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE ON FULTON-AV., near Hoyt-st. Communion services TO-MORROW MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Preaching in the EVENING commencing at 7½ o'clock by the pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT.

REV. A. BLOOMER HART WILL PREACH before the St. Peter Young Men's Association, at St. Peter's Church, when a collection will be made in aid of the charitable fund of the Association. Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH Meets EVERY SABBATH, at the Historical Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. TO-MORROW at 3 P. M. Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., will dedicate several children of the Society. All are invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, pastor of the Market-st. Church, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Morning services will commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st.—The regular "Children's Service" in the Chapel, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers are cordially invited. Sunday School sessions at 9 and 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.; services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.; seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next Sunday evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The annual Sermon will be preached in the Church of the Puritans THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, D. D., President of Wheaton College, Illinois. The Anniversary Meeting will be held in the same place on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses to be delivered by Rev. J. A. THOME, of Cleveland; Rev. CHARLES B. BOYNTON, of Cincinnati, and Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, of Paterson, N. J. There will be a special meeting for Conference in the Lecture-room, in 15th-st., on MONDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

"THE WAR, AND WHAT THE NORTH HAS ALREADY GAINED BY IT."—Rev. N. M. GAYLORD will preach on the above subject, in the Chapel of the Fourth Universalist Society, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette av., Brooklyn, THIS EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

NAVAL BRIGADE—AT THE REVENUE BUILDings, Staten Island.—Divine service will be held at the Barracks, at the Quarantine, by the Chaplain of the Brigade, Rev. C. W. DENISON, at 11 o'clock A. M. Citizens interested in the Brigade are invited to be present. Ferry boat leaves Whitehall at 10 o'clock, returning hourly.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 2ND AV, between 50th and 51st sts., entrance on 50th-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock. A.M., by Rev. E. THOMSON, D.D., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by CHAUNCEY SHAFFER. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock, P. M. Bible class at 9 o'clock A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, MURRAY HILL, 5TH-AV., corner of 35th-st.—A Committee of the Vestry will be in attendance for the purpose of renting pews on MONDAY EVENING, 6th inst., and every MONDAY EVENING in May, from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, 5th inst., at 10½ A. M, and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—SAMUEL S. SNOW, called "The Prophet," has steadily predicted the present and approaching trouble to this nation and the world, for more than fifteen years. He will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, 183 Bowery.

REV. WM. FERRIER, PASTOR ELECT, of the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY will hold its Twenty-fourth Anniversary at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, MONDAY EVENING, May 6, at 7½ o'clock.

WILLETT-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. At 3 P. M. by Rev. J. HAYWARD.

NORTHWEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st.—Rev. Dr. JOHN C. LOWRIE will preach SABBATH, May 5, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. A. C. LOCKE at 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching TO-DAY, at 4 P. M. Subject: *Spiritual Religion.*

REV. HENRY J. FOX WILL PREACH IN the M. E. Church, Hoboken, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING. Subject—*Patriotism and Righteousness.*

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS at LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.

Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.

Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.

Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick cottage, No. 191 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., containing 10 rooms; has Croton water, bath-room, range in kitchen, &c.; also large yard in front, with grass, flowers, grape-vine, &c. A good tenant is desired; can have the privilege from year to year, if agreeable. Enquire at No. 252 Broadway, of E. W. WHITNEY.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 4th-st. and Washington-square, the residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. SEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 306 4th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK-AV., BROOKLYN, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house, 22x32 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; well built and finished with the modern improvements. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement, No. 52 John-st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE IN EAST TWENTY-fourth-st., near 4th-av. House is very conveniently arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout. Rent only $650. For particulars inquire of JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 315 4th-av.

TO LET—TWO SMALL LIGHT FLOORS, TOgether or separate, for light business purposes; rent, $12 and $10 per month, or $20 for both; No. 37 Chatham-st., corner of North William.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front store No. 554 Broadway, six stories high, with sub cellar, rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET IN 23D-ST.—A THREE-STORY AND basement house, beautifully located, near 5th-av.; rent very low to a good tenant. Inquire of Dr. ELMER, No. 36 West 23d st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x260.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant, a lady, would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO. D. DIX, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT RYE, half mile from the dépôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house, No. 38 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, upper end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook dépôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large, built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also, a brick carriage-house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH 10 ROOMS and large garden, on the Sound, Long Island, 40 miles from New York. Rent cheap for the season. Address J. G., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VACANT lot on Thirty-third-st., near Fifth-av.; only vacant lot on the block, 30 by 98 feet 9. Lowest cash price, $12,000, subject to $6,000. Will exchange for improved or unimproved property in New York, Brooklyn, or elsewhere; for a small farm or country seat, Western land, village property, merchandise, stocks, or bonds, or vessel property. Difference paid in cash. Address P. DAVISON, New York Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A handsome dwelling house, with garden, conservatory, hot-house, coach-house and stable, situated on Union-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., having a front of 137½ feet by 100 in depth. Will be exchanged for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York. Apply to R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS—AT the shortest notice.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

TENTS MADE IN EVERY STYLE, AT short notice, and at reasonable prices, by HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, sailmakers, up stairs in the Ferry Building, foot of Wall-st., New-York.

FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, CAMP CHAIRS, Club Seats and Walking-Cane Seats, suitable for army encampments, for sale, wholesale and retail, at G. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, 25 Fulton-st. and 205 Water st.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, RIfles and gun materials, for sale at No. 11 Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, MAY 6,
FOR CASH,
AT A STILL GREATER SACRIFICE ON COST,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
COMPRISING
A VERY EXTENSIVE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
At much less than the original cost of manufacturing.
VIZ:

800 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, best quality, at 8c. per yard.

500 pieces yard-wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½c. to 20c. per yard.

Printed Delaines, Challies, Lama Cloths, from 12½c. to 25c. per yard.

380 pieces Canton Poplins, for Traveling Dresses, at 30c. per yard—worth 50c. per yard.

250 pieces Summer Poplins, at 10c, per yard.

LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c.,
At a Great Sacrifice.

200 Rich Printed and Plain Cloth Table and Piano Covers, at less than half-price.

COTTON AND WOOL and ALL-WOOL FLANNELS,
At 12½ cents per yard and upwards.
PARIS KID GLOVES, (best quality,) at 75 cents per pair.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At a great sacrifice on Cost of Importation.
SILK AND VELVET ROBES,
AT LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
At greatly reduced prices.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, and other SHAWLS, In great variety, at a great Reduction on Cost of Importation.

FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half-price.

MOURNING GOODS, at GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES

10,000 yards Printed Lawns, from 10 cents per yard and upwards.

8,000 yards Printed French Organdies, from 12½ cents per yard.

750 French Organdie Robes, including the latest and most elegant styles, from $1 50 to $6 per Robe—worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.

GRENADINE and BAREGE ROBES, in great variety,
At almost one-third their original value.

500 pieces French Barege and Barege Anglais, from 10 cents per yard.

200 pieces Plaid French Crapes, at 25 cents per yard. Very desirable.

CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, DOESKINS, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c.,
At a great Sacrifice on Cost.
ALSO,
AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT
OF
SILK, LISLE, THREAD, COTTON and MERINO HOSIERY and UNDER-GARMENTS,
At less than Cost of Importation.
ALSO, IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,
will be offered a
GREAT VARIETY OF CHOICE and DESIRABLE SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,
Not before exhibited.

N. B.—The Public is respectfully invited to examine their Stock, and compare their prices before purchasing elsewhere.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they will take orders this Spring
TO PAPER AND DECORATE DWELLINGS
AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Their stock of
PANEL DECORATIONS,
ELEGANT VELVET AND GOLD PAPERS,
LEATHER AND GOLD, AND FRESCO AND GOLD PAPERS,
CHINTZ AND PLAIN SATIN PAPERS,
Of Moresque and other patterns, is unusually large this season, and contains the choicest selections from the stocks of the best manufacturers.

WINDOW SHADES,
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN USUAL PRICES,

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having an unusually large stock of these goods left on hand, in consequence of the falling off in the wholesale trade, have determined to offer
THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK,
CONTAINING EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF WINDOW SHADES,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS
At 25 per cent. less than cost.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Having made large purchases abroad, and from importer's stocks, at immense sacrifices, are now offering at retail—
HANDSOME WIDE MUSLIN CURTAINS AT $4 PER PAIR.
RICH LACE CURTAINS AT $6 PER PAIR.
VERY RICH AND HEAVY LACE CURTAINS AT $10 PER PAIR.
And a large assortment
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, LACES AND MUSLINS,
At proportionately low prices.

SPRING STYLES MANTILLAS, CLOAKS
And DUSTERS, in all the new and
Desirable fabrics, cheap.
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.
Straw, Leghorn and Neapolitan
BONNETS, BLOOMERS and BOULEVARD HATS,
Cheap from auction, at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
FOR THE SEASON,
AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Housekeepers furnishing or replenishing their stores will save time and money by calling at the store
Nos. 108 and 110 SIXTH-AVENUE,
where they will find the most desirable articles at the lowest prices.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Opposite Jefferson Market.

CANTON MATTING,
CHEAP FROM AUCTION.
50 pieces Red Check, extra heavy, at 1s. 6d. per yard,
6-4 Red Check, extra heavy, at 27c. per yard.
White, all widths, at
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.
C. G. HOOK.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, CHEAP DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Having added very largely
to their stock of Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Invite the attention of the Ladies
to the surprising bargains
they are now offering.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Greatly reduced in price.
CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

310 CANAL-ST. 310
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH MANTLES.
I have just received EIGHT NEW FRENCH
PATTERN MANTLES AND SACQUES,
Of the PRESENT FASHIONS, as now worn in Paris.
Please call and inspect them. JOHN J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
MANTLES! MANTLES! MANTLES!
In CLOTH, SILK and BAREGE.
An immense assortment.
Far below Broadway prices.
Crystal Palace Emporium,
No. 252 Bowery.
W. R. ROBERTS.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.

PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Cliff-st.

DRY GOODS.

303 CANAL-STREET. 303
NEW DEPARTMENT.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, CAPS, SLIPS,
NURSERY BASKETS, &c.
Complete Wardrobes on hand and made to order.
MISSES' CLOTH, SILK AND MARSEILLES
SACQUES, DRESSES AND WALKING COATS.
BOYS' SUITS
IN
CLOTH, SILK, POPLIN AND MARSEILLES.
In beauty, tastefulness of style quality and economy of price, the superiority of the goods here announced will be evident on inspection.
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL ST., 303
Three doors west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS IN MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS SILKS.
G. W. ISAACKS has removed to No. 71 Franklin-st., three doors west of Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon, where he will be pleased to see his customers, having received an entire new stock of Goods from the late Auction Sales, which he will offer at best prices ever known in this market. G. W. ISAACKS, No. 71 Franklin-st., three doors west of Broadway, opposite Taylor's Saloon.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 198 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A LADY WITH A SMALL FAMILY, occupying a house with modern improvements, in an unexceptionable location, on Brooklyn Heights, wishes to let pleasant rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; those desiring real home comforts for a reasonable price, may apply for further particulars to GEO. W. MUNBY, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 68 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding in a pleasant locality, have a neatly-furnished front room, with large pantry, which they wish to let, with breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman. No other boarders taken. References given and required. Apply at No. 284 West 22d st.

BOARDING.—WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites, or separately, to let, with board, at the above delightful location; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 222 4th-st., Washington-square, south.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 84 West 27th st. Unexceptionable reference required.

BOARD IN THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Suite of rooms on second floor, front and rear, and suite of rooms on third floor, front. New four-story brown-stone house; furniture all new. Private table, if desired. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 20 West 35th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 59 STATE-st., opposite Garden-st., within five minutes of South and Wall-st. Ferries. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with superior rooms, in suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with first class board. All modern improvements. Dinner 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board, by applying at No. 73 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., a few minutes' walk from Fulton or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with front parlor on second floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 221 State st. Terms low.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome front parlor on 1st floor; also, a suite of rooms, with bath-room connecting on 2d floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; within five minutes' walk of Montague and Fulton-st. Ferries. References required. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in a small private family; the house is beautifully located, a short distance from South Ferry. Apply at No. 20 Harrison st., nearly opposite Tompkin's-place.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, by applying at No. 82 South 2d-st., between 4th and 5th sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms, in a convenient location, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby-st.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOARDING.—A lady having a well-furnished house, with ample room, would like to board a genteel family, or a few persons, for the Summer or year. The house is finely located in the outskirts of a small city, 2½ hours by railroad; boats run daily; best of public and private schools; references exchanged. Inquire at or address W. H. M. P., No 58 Broadway, in the store.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TO LET, A PARlor, with bedroom communicating, both elegantly furnished, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if required, in a strictly private family residing in an elegant house between 8th and 14th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. In the house is a superior billiard table, the free use of which will be given. For particulars, apply to Mr. BURTIS, No. 183 Broadway.

NO. 201 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Large, pleasant front and back rooms, with bedrooms attached, together with two pleasant front hall rooms; gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated; dinner at 6, breakfast at 7; references exchanged.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 97 STATE-ST., CORNER of Clinton st., one of the finest locations in the city, one or two rooms, in suite or singly, with first-class board, may be obtained at once. The house has just been painted throughout, and has the modern improvements.

GRAMMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—To let a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, on the second floor of the above first-class house, suitable for a family of respectability; location one of the most desirable in the City for a Summer residence, between Lexington and 4th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE of rooms, handsomely furnished, with private stable, to a first-class family or single gentlemen; two large parlors, with bed-rooms, or more room if required. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD CAN BE pleasantly accommodated in the family of a professional gentleman, at No. 107 East 39th-st. Modern conveniences. Good neighborhood. House newly furnished throughout.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS IN THE Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Families and single gentlemen will find delightful, airy rooms, with baths attached, in this quiet, family Hotel. Board at table d'hôte, private tables, or meals à la carte.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET.—A GENTLEman and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with single or suites of furnished rooms, with full or partial board, at No 71 West 14th-st., first brown-stone front house west of 6th-av.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, for a gentleman and wife, between 4th and 20th sts. Terms must be reasonable; best of reference given. Address HOME, Station D.

24 UNIVERSITY PLACE, (CORNER OF 9th-st.—A suite of apartments, handsomely furnished, with full board, to let. Also single rooms, unexceptionable. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—LARGE AND WELL furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; house and location one of the best in the City. Breakfast from 7 to 10; dinner at 6 o'clock.

42 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—HANDSOME FURnished rooms, in suite or single, with unexceptionable board. Location pleasant; house first-class; references exchanged.

TO LET—A CHOICE OF ROOMS TO GENTLEmen, in an elegantly furnished house in Clinton-place, occupied by a small private family. Address A. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS, WITH OR without board, can be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 147 Lexington-av., northeast corner of 30th-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for single gentlemen, in a genteel private house, No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—PLEASANT rooms, within a few minutes' walk of the ferry, at Nos. 22 and 24 Essex-st., near Hudson.

BOARD—IN CLINTON-PLACE. ROOMS IN SUITE or single, for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS, SEPARATE OR together, can be had at No. 40 Bond-st. These rooms are very pleasant and desirable.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen, without board, at 4 Bond-st., near Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
is now open for the season; has been repaired, repainted and recarpeted. Northampton is pronounced by travelers to be one of the most beautiful villages in New-England. Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, Amherst College, and very many other places of interest and natural beauty, are within a few hours' drive.
WILLIAM HILL, Proprietor.
NORTHAMPTON, May 1, 1861.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, N. J., will open June 1. The proprietor, having secured a more favorable lease, and in consideration of the times, is prepared to make engagements with boarders at a reduction from former rates. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 and 11½ A. M. and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Only 35 minutes from New-York.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st.
JOSHUA WHITING, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIVATE boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, will be open 1st of May. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and those wishing a quiet resort. Address Mrs. J. V. MASON.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE, 15 MILES FROM THE CITY.—Two or three select families, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of pleasant rooms, on the first or second floor of a private house, 50 x 50, piazza front and rear; five minutes from depot; three acres of ground; abundance of fruit, shade, shrubbery &c.; location unsurpassed for beauty of scenery, pure air, and first-class residences; splendid drives in every direction; large carriage house, with accommodation for several horses; table unexceptionable. For terms and further particulars, apply at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway. PEET & THOMAS.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT New-Rochelle for four or five first-class boarders at a private house, beautifully situated on Long Island Sound, surrounded by fine old shade trees, and ornamental grounds, well stocked with choice fruit; within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing at the Neptune House, and stages pass the door to every train. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars call at the Book-store of Mr. J. MOFFETT, No. 119 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR persons preferring a farm as a summer residence, can be accommodated in a large and newly finished house, forty feet front, with piazza on three sides, three miles from North Orange dépôt, and 1½ miles from Llewellyn-park. For further particulars inquire at No. 909 Broadway, or at the dwelling.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will have prompt attention.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL—A few select boarders can be accommodated at one of the most beautiful houses in the above place, commanding extensive views, with good table, fine rooms and every attention to comfort. Address Box No. 330 Post-office.

BOARD AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF Connecticut, three miles from the Housatonic Railroad, eight miles from the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 294 6th-av., New-York; office hours from 7 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 8 P. M.; or address C. P. SHAFFER, Ellsworth, Conn.

COUNTRY COMFORTS.—TWO SMALL FAMilies can be accommodated with board in one of the most lovely villages of Southern Berkshire, in a strictly private family, where there are no children. Address, or call upon L. B. WARNER, No. 340 Broadway, for particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—PARTIES wishing boarders will please call and register their rooms, at the Country Board Agency, No. 820 Broadway, as we have first-class families now waiting.
PEET & THOMAS, No. 820 Broadway.

BOARDING.—FOUR OR FIVE CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a pleasant farm-house, on the line of the Harlem River Railroad. For particulars, inquire of D. T. MARSHALL, No. 388 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain board in a private family or farm-house, in a pleasant location, convenient to the City. Address, with fully particulars, and terms, A., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR Summer board will find a large house, large garden, nice rooms and good board, a splendid river view, fruit and fresh milk, by calling on or addressing CHARLES T. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
For circulars, &c., address
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD-ST.—This Seminary for misses under 13 years of age, will be open for the reception of pupils April 15. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York; L. P. BEERS, No. 500 Broadway. We are kindly permitted to refer to Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D.; Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Samuel Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. McC. Peters, 103d-st., New-York; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York; Oliver Hull, Willow-st., Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental, moral, and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 5th av., corner of 23d-st, office of J. Howland Bill, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P. M.

THE SUBSCRIBER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF MONSON ACADEMY, will receive into his family, to prepare for College or for business, not over six or eight private pupils. Parents who wish for their sons a safe and genial Christian home, in a pleasant village, where they will receive the daily care and instruction of an experienced teacher, may address, for references and further particulars, Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

COOPER UNION, FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The annual examination of the pupils of the free evening classes, will take place as follows: The Department of Chemistry and Physics, on Monday, the 6th inst. The Department of Mathematics, on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th inst., beginning on each evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

INSTRUCTION.—THE ADVERTISER, A GERman, having gone through a thorough college education, and being well versed in the Greek, Latin and French languages, also competent to give lessons in mathematics, drawing and music, desires a situation as tutor in a private family. Best of City references will be given. Address C. R., Box No. 899 Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Fourth term begins April 17, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, IRVINGTON, N.Y., in a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, one hour's ride from the City, commences its Spring Term April 8, 1861. Number of boarding pupils limited to twenty. A. STEBLINS and F. FOWLER, Principals. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 50 Walker-st.; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway.

A HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY RESIDING ON the Hudson River, near New-York, wishes to take a few young ladies to educate with her own children; they will have the comforts of a home, combined with the highest educational advantages. For further particulars, address C. TOWNSEND, Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments, under strictly family influence, is secured at Ravenswood Institute, L. I. the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

THE PAVILION SCHOOL—HARTFORD, CONN.—Reopens on the 9th of May. The number of boys is limited to fifteen. Circulars may be obtained of E. D. G. Prime, Editor of the New-York *Observer*; A. O Van Lennep, No. 19 Pearl-st.; or by addressing the Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding-school for boys, reopens May 1; number limited, thorough instruction, liberal treatment. For an interview with the Principal, or circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn.—The Twenty-second Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in May. For circulars apply at Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

$1 WRITING CLASS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 669 Broadway, has decided to use three of his large rooms for cheap writing lessons. Ladies can secure seats at only $1, and learn an elegant, stylish hand. Stationery 50 cents.

FAMILY SCHOOL—FOR BOYS OR GIRLS, AT Woodbury, Connecticut; beautiful village; every advantage. For circulars, &c., inquire of W. B. HOTCHKISS, office Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford, Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For Circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—A first-class institution, in the open country, New-Haven, Conn. Session begins May 6.
Rev. Dr. SHEARS, Rector.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER, (well acquainted with English,) teaching his own language, piano, drawing, writing, &c., is open to immediate employment, on moderate terms, as teacher in a school or tutor in a family. Address F. H., Box No. 2,240 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS been teaching for a number of years in one of the largest Female Institutes in this City, desires a reëngagement to teach the English branches in a school in New-York or Brooklyn; best of City reference given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 2,983 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED.—A LADY WHO has had experience desires a situation as English governess or to take charge of a house; is willing to travel. Call, or address J. K., No. 136 East 14th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR SECURING a genteel business and making a fortune, with a capital of two or three thousand dollars, can be secured by purchasing the exclusive right to a valuable article recently patented, which costs 50 cents and sells for $3. It is a genteel business and requires but little office room. The advertiser is leaving the State and will sell or exchange for property. Address P. G. X., Box No 149 *Times* Office.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with Stencil tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY and EVENING THIS WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, May 6, 1861.
PATRIOTISM! HEROISM! and THE UNION!
DRAMA FOR THE TIMES!
DRAMA FOR THE TIMES!
DRAMA FOR THE TIMES!
ANDERSON;
OR, THE
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61.
Written expressly for the Museum, by E. M. [illegible], Esq. of Boston.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 7½ o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3.
To be preceded at each representation by the new
POPULAR FARCE—BOWLED OUT.
POPULAR FARCE—BOWLED OUT.
POPULAR FARCE—BOWLED OUT.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
For the last times at this house, the great Drama, founded on Mrs. Southworth's "Ledger" Story, the
HIDDEN HAND! HIDDEN HAND!
HIDDEN HAND! HIDDEN HAND!
CAPITOLA! CAPITOLA!! CAPITOLA!!!
CAPITOLA! CAPITOLA!! CAPITOLA!!!
CAPITOLA! CAPITOLA!! CAPITOLA!!!
THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.
THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.
THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.
THE HEIRESS OF THE HIDDEN HOUSE.
Such dramatic attractions as these are not to be found elsewhere in this city at any price, much less for the low price of admission to Barnum's Museum. But in addition to these may be seen
THE OLD WASHINGTON FLAG,
raised on the Battery by order of Gen. Washington at
THE EVACUATION BY THE BRITISH TROOPS,
on the 25th of November, 1783. Also, the celebrated
HERR DRIESBACH, THE LION-TAMER,
With OLD ADAMS' PERFORMING BEARS,
Which he exhibits to represent an Old Maid, Matron Fondling her Baby, a Soldier, Tumbler, Bad Boy, &c., &c.
But the most laughable of all is the great
POLITICAL BEAR MEETING,
POLITICAL BEAR MEETING,
POLITICAL BEAR MEETING,
WITH DRIESBACH ON THE STUMP,
and THE BEARS CHEERING HIM.
Followed by the distribution of the Spoils in true political style.
THE GREAT GRIZZLY MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON,
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
THE CELEBRATED SWISS BEARDED LADY.
Miss E. REED the LILIPUTIAN QUEEN,
THE REMARKABLE ALBINO FAMILY,
THE CURIOUS AND AMUSING WHAT IS IT?
THE WONDERFUL LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
THE DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE LIVING SEAL, 850,000 curiosities, &c.
Admission 25 cents; Children under 10 years, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 6, will be presented the charming Musical Extravaganza by
CHARLES M. WALCOT, Esq., COMEDIAN,
Entitled
HIAWATHA;
OR,
"ARDENT SPIRITS AND LAUGHING WATERS."
In which the brilliant and beautiful Comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
Will sustain the character of
MINNEHAHA!
And the admirable Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
that of
HIAWATHA!
This Burlesque—one of the most successful ever presented on the stage—abounds in
HITS AT THE TIMES!
SONGS
AND
DANCES.
It will be presented with
NEW SCENERY, by Mr. Hayes,
DRESSES,
APPOINTMENTS,
A FULL CHORUS.
And the following cast:
Hiawatha—a character strikingly more in the style of a Short Boy than a Long-Fellow..Mr. Jefferson
Nukklundah—a creation, a la Frankenstein...Mr. Evans
Gitchi Manito—great, viewed as a spirit, but, as a part, a "small potato"..........Mr. [illegible]
Wabun—a Down East Indian..........Mr. S. D. Johnson
Yenadizzi—the original "Young New-York" ....Mr. Marlowe
Dammiderter—an-arrow-minded person, father of Hiawatha..........Mr. Gourlay
Minnehaha—surnamed "Laughing Water," and eminently calculated (when she has a good chance) to in ect her audience, to the danger of sundry bands and strings..Mrs. John Wood
In which character she will sing "My Love is a Soldier Boy, of the Seventh' I am told."
Poopoohmammi—an indescribably self-willed young lady; in fact, a sort of "Genesee squaw."..........Mrs. Chanfrau
No-go-miss—Hiawatha's grandmamma......Mr. Davidge
Hanakite—Poopoohmammi's Mother..Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Previous to the Extravaganza the laughable Farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS!
In which Mr. Jefferson will sustain his inimitable comic rôle of Mr. Golightly.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
The Management presents the following entertainment as a subject of unusual interest at the present moment, both in its emotional and pathetic character, and its vivid representations of some of the fearful realities of a SOLDIER'S LIFE.
THE NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS
At the Box-office since the reproduction of the last act of Mr. Bourcicault's stirring and splendid drama of
JESSIE BROWN,
Have caused an arrangement for the performance of
THE ENTIRE PLAY
IN
THREE ACTS,
On MONDAY, May 6,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
THE SUPERB SCENERY,
UNEQUALED CAST,
MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
and
INCIDENTAL MUSIC,
Will all be given with the usual perfection peculiar to this Theatre.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 6, 1861,
FIRST BENEFIT AT THIS THEATRE
OF
Mr. J. H. ALLEN,
Who will sustain
HER ADMIRED ORIGINAL CHARACTER
of
COLUMBIA,
in the
SEVEN SISTERS,
OR
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
Already represented
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY NIGHTS,
to over
TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE,
And which, with all the
NEW UNION TABLEAUX,
Will be continued
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾.
The performance terminates at 10 o'clock.

CHATHAM THEATRE.
Lessees........J. FOSTER and J. HOWARD ROGERS.
Stage and Acting Manager..........J. FOSTER.
The public are respectfully informed that this old and favorite establishment, newly decorated and improved, will open under entire new management on MONDAY, May 6.
A COMPANY COMPOSED OF STERLING MERIT has been engaged, who will compare favorably with any in the City. The scenery will be entirely new, and painted by the eminent American artist, J. Howard Rogers. The costumes, properties and appointments in preparation for the various pieces are on a grand scale. The orchestra will be efficient, and under the direction of Frederick Younker. Two entire new drop curtains have been painted. The first represents the glorious Flag of Liberty, with our favorite Goddess contemplating the beloved features of the immortal Washington. The second depicts Mount Vernon, the late home of the Father of his Country.
For full particulars, see future advertisements.

COLUMBIA'S BENEFIT!!
MONDAY EVENING, May 6,
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN'S 150TH NIGHT AS
COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN!
To save the country, let
COLUMBIA'S FRIENDS
COME EN MASSE ON MONDAY NIGHT
TO LAURA'S.

LLOYD'S MINSTRELS—NIBLO'S SALOON.
THE BEST BAND IN THE WORLD.
MONDAY, May 6, and every night during the week,
OUR UNION VOLUNTEERS, HAMLET, THE BREAKNECK ACT, THE UNION COCKADE, DARKIES STORM THE OCEAN PATH, &c., &c.
FRED. WILSON, WAMBOLD, BIDOUX, BIRCH, FOX, COOL WHITE, and the entire troupe, in a new programme. Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

"THE NORTH."
CHURCH'S PICTURE OF
ICEBERGS.
Exhibited for the benefit of the PATRIOTIC FUND,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway.
J. McCLURE, Publisher.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL.

A BANJO AND TWELVE LESSONS.
A banjo and twelve lessons
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
FOR $5. FOR $5. FOR $5.
Mr. G. C. DOBSON will give a banjo and twelve lessons at the pupil's residence, for $5. Each lesson guaranteed to be one tune proficient. Single lessons, 50 cts. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. [illegible] at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One [illegible] band front round corners, [illegible] and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

KYLE, the provision dealers, and DENSON & BUCK, the ship-chandlers, stated that Marshal KANE, of the Police, had given them notice that *if they supplied either the cutter or the fort with anything he should arrest them*; and it was not until yesterday that either were able to get any necessaries at all.

The cutter has not a sufficient armament or crew. The former consists of only one 9-pounder pivot-gun, with thirty Maynard and Perry rifles, twenty pistols, and twenty cutlasses. The crew consists of twelve men, including a cook and two boys, and over this portentous number is a captain and four lieutenants. The schooner is able to carry three or four 24-pounder Dahlgren guns and a crew of twenty-five men, if required, and I should think the present exigencies of the service demanded that she have a full complement. I do not know why this has not been given her, unless it be that the Secretary of the Treasury does not fully confide in the loyalty of the officers, who are from Maryland and the District of Columbia; and yet I am not aware that any intimations have been thrown out impugning their integrity or patriotism.

E. F. U.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO, ILL.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday May 4.

Gen PILLOW, Gen. ELY and other prominent officers of the Confederate army, with a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops, are at Memphis, and heavy guns are arriving there daily. Colonel PRENTISS, commanding officer at this point, has just received the following despatch from three of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati:—"General PILLOW has several steamers ready at Mamphis. He meditates on immediate attack on Cairo." Col. PRENTISS replied: "Let him come. We will learn to dig his ditch on the right side. I am ready."

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 4.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and Ex-Gov. KOERNER, of Illinois, were in conference here last night. Their proceedings are not known.

They were serenaded last night, and made speeches to the people.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 3.

The lower House of the Legislature completed its organization this morning by re-electing all the old officers except the speaker, *pro tem*, Mr. HARRIS KENIG, elected over Mr. BOYD.

The Governor's Message was delivered to both Houses this morning, after which the House went into secret session.

Gov. JACKSON says the President, in calling out the troops to subdue the seceded States, has threatened civil war, and his act is unconstitutional and illegal, and tending toward consolidated despotism. While he evidently justifies the action of the Confederate States in seceding, he does not recommend immediate secession, but holds the following language:

Our interests and sympathies are identical with those of the slaveholding States, and necessarily unite our destiny with theirs. The similarity of our social and political institutions, our industrial interests, our sympathies, habits and tastes, our common origin, territorial contiguity, all concur in pointing out our duty in regard to the separation now taking place between the States of the old Federal Union. He further adds that Missouri has at this time no war to prosecute. It is not his policy to make aggression, but in the present state of the country she would be faithless to her power, recreant to her duties, were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ample preparation for the protection of her people against the aggression of all assailants. I therefore recommend an appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the State, at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defence.

In conclusion he says: Permit me to appeal to you and through you to the whole people of the State, to whom we are all responsible to do nothing imprudently or precipitately. We have a most solemn duty to perform. Let us then calmly reason, one with another, avoid all passion and tendency to tumult and disorder. Obey implicitly the constituted authorities; endeavor, ultimately, to unite all our citizens in a cordial coöperation for the preservation of our honor, the security of our property and the performance of all those high duties imposed upon us by our obligations to our families, our country and our God.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORFOLK HARBOR.

The following is an official copy of the notice of blockade of Norfolk Harbor, served on Captains who attempt to enter:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP CUMBERLAND,
OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 30, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

I hereby call attention to the proclamation of His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, under date of April 27, 1861, for an efficient blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, and warn all persons interested that I have a sufficient naval force here for the purpose of carrying out that proclamation.

All vessels passing the Capes of Virginia, coming from a distance, and ignorant of the proclamation, will be warned off, and those passing Fortress Monroe will be required to anchor under the guns of the Fort, and subject themselves to an examination.

G. J. PENDERGRAST, Flag Officer,
Commanding Home Squadron.

A Secessionist correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange*, writing from Hampton on April 30, thus expresses himself:

We are utterly cut off from Fort Monroe and now know very little of what is going on there. The fort is well garrisoned and it is believed fully provisioned. The supplies of milk, however, have been entirely cut off since the communication with this place has been stopped, and there will probably be serious suffering from the want of an adequate supply of water. There are as yet no signs of any approaches by the State troops on the Western side nearest the land, which is the nearest point.

Col. DIMOCK narrowly escaped being shot a few nights ago by a sentinel, as he was returning to the fort in a boat. He neglected to give the pass-word, and a shot was immediately fired, which severely wounded one of the men alongside of him.

There are now twelve vessels of war in the Roads, and Norfolk and the James River ports are for the present effectually blockaded. Commodore PENDERGAST, who is in command, is universally detested by the inhabitants of this place.

MATTERS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

The seizure of the *C. E. Hillman* has naturally excited great consternation among the dwellers below Cairo. The President of the Board of Underwriters at St. Louis on the 26th of April addressed Gov. YATES, of Illinois, a letter, urging that the goods seized were shipped in the regular course of business, not supposing that intercourse between two States in the Union could be obstructed, and urging the Governor to release the goods, or if that were not possible, to furnish such evidence as would afford basis for an action for indemnity against Illinois or the United States Government. To this letter Gov. YATES made the following important reply, from which it will appear that the occupation of Cairo is part of the campaign against the South:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30, 1861.

Geo. K. McGunnegle, Esq., President Board of Underwriters, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR: Herewith is an inventory of the arms and munitions of war taken from the steamer *C. E. Hillman*, by the commanding officer at Cairo, on the 26th day of April, instant. The steamer, with the balance of the cargo, were yesterday turned over to the owners, who took possession of them. If, on investigation, it shall appear that the boat's manifest disclosed the character of the articles seized; that they were shipped in the ordinary way, by loyal citizens, from one loyal State to another, and not intended for the use of the enemies of the country, I have no doubt they will be restored or paid for, either by the General Government or the State of Illinois.

The force at Cairo was placed there in pursuance of an order from the War Department, and are now in the service of the United States, to whom you must look for information in regard to their movements in the future. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

On May 1, the following dispatch was received by Gov. YATES:

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

To Gov. Yates:

Seventeen hundred (1,700) stand of arms were landed at Columbus, Ky., last night, twenty miles from here. Seven pieces of cannon were yesterday at Paducah. One Company, from Madrid, Mo., went to Columbus last night.

B. M. PRENTISS,
Commandant.

There are now three camps at Cairo, one at the point, one on the Mississippi levée, about three miles from town, and one on the Ohio levée, at the saw-mill below the mouth of the Cache. An addition is being built to the hospital, and a battery erected at Camp Smith, on the Mississippi levée. The 2 500 pigs of lead taken from the *Hillman* had been taken out the camp ground.

It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon Gov. YATES for the arms, powder, &c., taken from the *Hillman*.

A letter to the St. Louis *Bulletin*, dated at Cairo on April 30, says that the next movement in contemplation is to station about 1,000 troops at Mound City, and at intermediate points, where it would be convenient for troops from Kentucky and Tennessee to land. There is an idea pervading the minds of the officers and large numbers of the troops, that there will be an attack from that quarter before long, hence these preparations. Gen. BUCKNER, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Kentucky, was in Cairo on the 29th, and had an interview with Col. PRENTICE, which is supposed to have terminated unsatisfactorily to the former.

Batteries are said to have been erected by the rebels at various points on the Mississippi below Cairo. In conformity with orders from the Governor of Mississippi, the citizen soldiery of Vicksburgh, under the command of Capt. HORACE H. MILLER, of the Sharpshooters, have erected batteries at Fort Hill, in the northern suburbs of that city, facing and on the banks of the river. These are manned by two or three Companies, and armed with several 24-pounders and guns of smaller calibre.

Mr. G. C. NELMS, Collector at Norfolk, Miss., has given notice that arrangements for collecting the revenue at that port are completed, and all down-river steamboats will have to land and be subjected to the inspection of the proper authorities.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION—PATRIOTIC SPEECHES—TWENTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, &C.

In compliance with the call of the Metropolitan and Palace Garden Home Guard Committees, a meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of consolidating the various organizations of the kind under one general organization. Delegates were present from every Ward in the city, and in some cases three or four bodies were represented from one Ward. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq. presided. Among other delegates appeared Maj.-Gen. STORMS, of the Sixth Ward, who raised the first Artillery Corps in this city during the late war. He was glad that Yorkville was represented. He said he had the honor of founding Yorkville, having in 1824 attended the sale of the "Harlem Commons," bought land and built the first houses that were erected there. [Applause.] He was called crazy at the time, but he was glad he had lived to see the city extend as far as that, as he had expected it would. [Applause.] He was glad that they could raise a regiment there now. When he went there the place could not muster a corporal's guard. [Applause.]

Among other companies represented, were Company G. Seventy first Regiment, a German company.

Gen. STORMS further suggested the propriety of proceeding according to the usual forms—*i. e.*—organizing under the militia law, reporting members, electing officers &c.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, from the Committee on Procuring a Supply of Arms for the Metropolitan Home Guard, reported that Gen. SANDFORD had expressed his willingness to apply for commissions for such officers as might be elected, and also to make efforts to procure the arms from the State. Upon subsequent consideration, it was believed better for the Home Guard to accept of the tender of arms from the civic authorities, which they had reason to expect would be made.

It had also been decided that non exempts from militia duty might be received together with exempts. He could guarantee that the Metropolitan Home Guard would be furnished with arms with which to drill and defend themselves, and if necessary to go into the field. In conclusion, he favored the appointment of a committee of nine, (which had been suggested by Col. LUCKEY,) for the purpose of reporting a plan of organization.

After some discussion it was decided that one delegate should be appointed (by the chair)—one from each Ward. Among the Committee appointed were Ex-Recorder TALMADGE, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, W. W. LELAND, Esq., Brig.-Gen. STORMS, Col. LUCKEY, and P. Y. EVERETT, Esq.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING, during the absence of the Committee, entertained the meeting with a patriotic speech, pledging himself to support the principles of the Home Guard.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., being called upon, likewise spoke, explaining the objects of the Home Guard. He said that Southern banks had paid New-York the compliment of depositing their funds here for safe keeping [Applause.] It was the object of the Home Guard to defend and protect our beloved City, and to be ready, if need be, to send five thousand men promptly to any possible field of battle. For himself, he would rather die than live under a dishonored flag, [applause,] and his wife had told him that she would rather be a widow than see him undergo that disgrace. The fact was that some men had lived too long; they had survived their usefulness and their beauty. [Laughter and applause.] He believed the flag of our Union would yet wave with the inscription, "*Charleston was.*" [Applause.] It would wave at Montgomery, when DAVIS, TOOMBS and STEPHENS waved alongside of it. [Applause.] That flag would walk up the Mississippi, and recognize no custom-house from the mouth to the region of eternal snows. [Applause.] God bless that flag! [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. SHAFFER spoke half an hour in his most impassioned strain, making his speech replete with anecdote and illustration, and burning words of eloquent patriotism.

Mr. SHAFFER announced that sixteen regiments of Kentucky troops had tendered their services to the Government.

Mr. RICE—I understand there are but sixteen companies.

Mr. SHAFFER—It don't make much difference; there will be regiments enough, soon. [Applause.]

A Voice—How about Maryland?

Mr. SHAFFER—She reminds me of a barn that had been struck by lightning. [Laughter and applause.] I don't know how far our adopted citizens will go.

A VOICE—"They will go to Charleston, if necessary."

At the suggestion of a gentleman present, Mr. SHAFFER related an anecdote of Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who, when organizing his army of office-seekers for the defence of Washington, succeeded in catching a spy. The courage of the culprit failed him, and he appealed to Mr. CLAY, saying, "Oh, they'll hang me." "Well," said Mr. CLAY, at length, taking compassion upon him, "I'll intercede for you—I'll ask them not to hang you—but, to shoot you." [Laughter.]

The Committee now returned, and, through their Chairman, Col. LUCKEY, reported, recommending the adoption of the name and rules of the Metropolitan Home Guard, based upon the militia laws of the State.

The report was received, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. SHAFFER then announced that the Committee of the Home Guard were now in permanent session at Room No. 41 Astor House, where enlistments would be received, in addition to the eleven thousand already enrolled.

The thanks of the body were unanimously returned to the Committee.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Two additional full companies left the city this afternoon for Elmira, escorted to the dépôt by an immense crowd. Twelve companies in all have now gone.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Two full companies of Col. CHRISTIAN's regiment left this city for Elmira, to day, under command of Capts. SMITH and WETMORE.

GEN. WOOL AT TROY.

TROY, Saturday, May 4.

Gen. WOOL, on his arrival in this city, this evening, was greeted by about a thousand citizens, who escorted him to his residence, accompanied by a band of music. Hon. A. B. ALIN welcomed him home, and Gen. WOOL made a few patriotic remarks in response.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 1, 1861.

General Orders No. 28.

The following instructions are published for the guidance of the Volunteer Force, called into the service of the State, under the act of April 16, 1861.

1. ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

"Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows:—Captains, Subalterns and Non-commissioned officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies; Field officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the Commissioned officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions; Brigadier-Generals and Brigade Inspectors by the field officers of their respective brigades; Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals and Commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint Staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions."—*Article II., Section 2, of the Constitution.*

Chaplains are not authorized. Applicants for the appointment of Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate, are required to pass examinations by a Commission, provided for in the Orders of the Medical Department, before their commissions are used.

2. UNIFORMS.

The uniform for the officers is that prescribed in the "General Regulations N. Y. State Militia."

The following articles compose the uniform and clothing of the Volunteer Militia, and are furnished by the State to each man:

1 Jacket.
1 Trowsers.
1 Overcoat.
1 Fatigue Cap.
2 Flannel Shirts.
2 Flannel Drawers.
2 pairs Woolen Socks.
1 pair Shoes.
1 Blanket.
1 Knapsack.
1 Haversack.
1 Canteen.

Requisitions for clothing are to be made by Captains of companies, approved by the commanding officer, on the Quartermaster-General, according to the blank forms to be obtained from that officer, on application therefor.

Requisitions for transportation of troops to dépôts, and of supplies, are also to be made on the Quartermaster's Department, by their commanding officer.

3. ARMS, &C.

Requisitions for arms, accoutrements and ammunition are to be made by company commanders, and after approval by the commanding officer, sent to the Adjutant-General, by whom the proper blanks will be furnished on application.

4. CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

Requisitions for the several articles under this head are to be made on the Commissary General, through the Adjutant-General, who will furnish blanks for the purpose.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Requisitions for the above will be made on the Surgeon-General, who will furnish blanks for the purpose.

6. MUSTER ROLLS.

Particular attention will be given by Recruiting Officers to the following rules for the preparation of Muster-Rolls:

All names and dates will be distinctly written, (the Privates' names in alphabetical order,) and the first name of each *written in full.*

The Rolls will be carefully prepared in *triplicate*, one to be kept by the Mustering Officer for file in the Adjutant-General's Department at Washington, one to be forwarded to these Head-quarters, and the third to be retained by the Company Commander as a guide for future musters for the payment of the troops.

7. MISCELLANEOUS.

When a body of troops upon a requisition for transportation from the place of enrollment to any of the General Dépôts, is furnished with the same, the officer furnishing should immediately inform the Dépôt Commander of the number of troops transported, and the probable time of their arrival at the Dépôt.

On the arrival of companies at any of the three dépôts, in New York City, Albany or Elmira, the senior officer accompanying them will immediately report to the General in command, and make a requisition for quarters on the Dépôt Quartermaster, and report the strength of his command, with a view to a supply of rations, straw, bed sacks, blankets, &c. After the troops shall be quartered, it is expected that officers and men will use all diligence in acquiring a knowledge of the duties which will be required of them when in the field.

Commanding officers of troops which march for the field, will, before their departure, report the strength of their commands to these Head-quarters.

Brigadier-General YATES has command of the dépôt at New-York; Brigadier-General VAN VALKENBURGH, of that at Elmira; and Brigadier-General RATHBONE, of that at Albany.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjutant General.

ABOUT THE "SEVENTH."

The United States Steam Transport *Daylight* Capt. SELLEW, arrived Saturday from Washington City Navy-yard, where she landed 180 recruits of the Seventh (New-York) Regiment, all well, and in fine spirits. She brings home W. S. HARRISON, of the Seventh Regiment, as bearer of dispatches.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs under date of May 3:

"The New-Yorkers must always *move* about the 1st of May, and yesterday afternoon the gallant 'Seventh' left the marble halls of the Capitol for Meridian Hill, where they have encamped. The estate on which they are located derives its name from a hill on it having been used for ascertaining the longitude of the Capitol from Greenwich, some forty years since; and it is admirably calculated for a military encampment. It is on the northwestern outskirts of the city, near Kalorama and the Columbian College; and it possesses a plenty of good water, shady groves, a level field for parades, and a house for hospital purposes, &c. The 'Seventh' brought their fine camp equipage, which embraces some two hundred and fifty marquees and wall tents, and also camp stoves, cooking utensils and table furniture. They have a French cook, who has a corps of assistants, and meals will be served to 'messes' in their tents in true camp style."

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 4.

The New-Jersey troops, in fourteen propellers, passed the city front at midnight and were saluted.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 4.

An election to Congress to fill the vacancy cause by the appointment of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as Minister to London, will be ordered for June 11. Mr. ADAMS has published a farewell address to his constituents.

Orders have been issued from head-quarters for the formation of four new regiments of infantry to be numbered the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER's regiment will proceed to Fort Warren next Monday.

FUNERAL OF CORPORAL NEEDHAM.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 4.

Gov. ANDREW has called a special session of the Legislature, to convene on the 14th inst.

The funeral of Corporal NEEDHAM took place at Lawrence to-day. After private services at the residence of the deceased, the remains were removed to the City Hall, escorted by a large civic and military procession. Flags were displayed at half-mast, and many private and public buildings were draped in mourning.

The bodies of WHITNEY and LADD will be removed to Lowell, on Monday, their relatives declining a public funeral in Boston, which was tendered to them by Gov. ANDREW. The Lowell city authorities will take charge of their obsequies.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Saturday, May 4.

Five companies of State troops are here quartered in the barracks of Camp Constitution. Gen. STARK is in command.

AUGUSTUS JENES, Collector of the Port, known as a rebel sympathiser, was waited on to-day by a large crowd and compelled to hoist the American flag.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Friday, May 3, 1861.

The First Regiment of Vermont volunteers went into camp at this place this morning at an early hour. The tents, eighty-five in number, are all up, camp fires burning, sentinels pacing their rounds, officers and orderlies moving about, and the whole camp having a decidedly military appearance. The troops are in fine spirits, and initiate themselves into the mysteries of camp life with a heartiness and good will commendable.

THE MAINE STATE LOAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, May 4.

For the State loan of $250,000, $600,000 have been offered. The bids varied from par to 4 per cent. premium.

ENLISTMENTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, May 4.

Information has been laid before the Police Magistrate that Americans are enlisting men in Toronto for the service of the United States Army. Detectives are at work to discover and arrest the parties.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A PRESENT FROM THE OFFICERS OF FORT SUMTER.

PETER HART, the Ex-Metropolitan Policeman, who raised anew the Stars and Stripes which had been shot away at Fort Sumter, thereby exposing himself to the hottest of the rebels' fire, has been presented with one of TIFFANY's best English gold lever watches, as a tribute to his bravery. The watch, which may be seen at TIFFANY's, bears the following inscription: "The Officers of Fort Sumter to PETER HART, a tribute to fidelity and courage. April 12 and 13, 1861. Major Robert Anderson, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford, Medical Department; Capt. A. Doubleday, First Artillery; Capt. T. Seymour, do.; Lieut. J. C. Davis, do.; Lieut. N. J. Hall, do.; Capt. J. G. Foster, Engineers; Lieut. G. W. Snyder, do.; Lieut. R. K. Meade, do."

THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

The head-quarters of this Regiment have been removed from Palace Garden to the corner of Park-place and Broadway. Major HUBBELL inspected one of the companies belonging to this Regiment on Saturday, when the following were elected officers of the Company: Captain—AUGUST HEISS, who served with distinction in the War with Mexico. Lieutenant—CHARLES E. KLEIN, formerly of the United States Engineer Corps. Ensign—HENRY SCHEICKHARD, who served in the German Revolution of 1848. The Company is fortunate in the selection of officers. Another Company will probably be inspected on Monday, and the Regiment completed and ready to march under the command of Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE in a few days.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD—HEAD-QUARTERS NO. 476 BROADWAY.

This Regiment was commenced under the title of the Advance Guard, Second Regiment, but as the Board of Officers did not wish to imitate any one, they resolved to change the name to its present designation. It is needless for us to name Col. J. S. COCKS, so well known in the Twelfth, as its Colonel; and so of the Lieutenant-Colonel, W. B. OLMSTED, well known in Chicago as an accomplished officer. The Major, Mr. O. WETMORE, Jr., and the Adjutant, are both well fitted for the positions they hold. Young men joining this Regiment will be furnished with rations and quarters on signing the roll, and all equipments furnished free. As this organization is nearly full, recruits must hurry up to be in time.

FLORAL UNION BADGES FOR LADIES.

Messrs. PRINCE & Co., of Flushing, invite the votaries of Flora to visit their gardens within the next few days to view the profusion and immense variety of beautiful Spring flowers now in their prime. There are many thousands of tulips and hyacinths, and two hundred varieties of polyanthus, primroses and cowslips. Every lady visitor is presented with a Floral Union badge.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment is still encamped at the Battery. The men are having a hard time of it. There are not sufficient mattresses, no lights, nor anything that is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the men. SIMEON DRAPER, the Chairman of the Union Defence Committee, has telegraphed to the Governor, telling him the deplorable condition of this corps.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

All officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, and privates of this Regiment, are to report themselves fully equipped in marching order, at arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock. A Drum-Major and Buglers are wanted for this Regiment. Apply at Room No. 3 Mercer House.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment has been accepted by the Governor and will be mustered into service immediately. The head-quarters are at Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth avenue.

COL. LANSING'S CHASSEURS.

Volunteers are flocking in readily to this regiment. The recruiting officer is busily employed enrolling names. Head quarters, No. 73 Broadway.

DEPARTURE OF THE COLUMBIA.

The Albany Burgess Corps, Salem Sappers and Miners, and Zouaves, left to-day for Annapolis in the *Columbia*, instead of the *Niagara*, as was stated yesterday.

EMPIRE CITY GUARDS.

Col. SHEEHAN has removed the head-quarters of this regiment to No. 594 Broadway.

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

This Regiment has now nearly obtained its full complement. One Company from Tarrytown, one from Ithaca, and one from Amsterdam will join Col. BAKER's Regiment in a day or two.

MAJOR DOUGHERTY'S COMMAND.

Two hundred and forty men of this gentleman's command are quartered at the drill rooms of the Sixth Regiment, Centre Market.

THE STEAMER MATANZAS.

The steamship *Matanzas* has not been chartered by the Government, as reported. She is receiving cargo at her pier No. 4 N. R., to sail for her usual destination on the 8th instant, in the line of MORA, BROTHERS, NAVARRO and Co.

THE JACKSON GUARD.

The Tammany Regiment, under the auspices of the Tammany Hall Committee, and commanded by Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, is to be a thoroughly drilled and fully equipped rifle regiment of skirmishers, intended for out post duty. It is to be drilled by an experienced Crimean officer, in the modern system adopted by the French rifle regiments in the late war, and the drum and fife to be entirely superceded by the bugle. Arrangements are being made to place this regiment, which has now nearly four hundred men enrolled, in effective position. The arms are the minie rifle, swords, bayonets and revolver.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED GERMAN TURNER RIFLES.

The above Regiment has been accepted, and will be mustered into quarters immediately.

THE ZOUAVES AT FORT SCHUYLER.

The garrison of Fort Schuyler is ready to take the field on very short notice. It was just two weeks Thursday since Col. DURYEA commenced raising his Regiment. Probably no body of raw recruits was ever brought together and advanced to such a high degree of military proficiency as this command has attained in so short a time before. Since they have been at Fort Schuyler, the men have been subjected to very rigid discipline, and any one skilled in the science of war, who shall pay them a visit, will be surprised at the precision with which they execute some of the most intricate battalion movements—manœuvres which we have seen performed by militia regiments of long standing with far less accuracy. The *corps*, in fact, has a Colonel; and that is a matter of as much importance to soldiers as the now established truth that we have a Government is to the people at large. That the Advance Guard is Col. DURYEA's Regiment, is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a highly-trained and soldierly body of troops. Col. DURYEA has been a military man ever since he has been a man, and has risen gradually from the ranks through every gradation in the service to the position he now holds. The only fear his men have is that he will be too speedily promoted; but there is little probability that he could be induced to leave his Regiment, in whose progress he takes a great deal of pride.

The field officers and captains are all military men of ability. The Lieutenant Colonel is GOVERNEUR K. WARREN, of the United States Army, an officer of engineers recently stationed at West Point, and an excellent tactician. Major J. MANSFIELD DAVIES was educated at Kinsley's Military School at West Point, and is son of Prof. DAVIES, formerly instructor of mathematics at the West Point Academy. The Adjutant, THOMAS S. HAMBLIN, was for a long time Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment and afterwards figured extensively in the Kansas troubles in the time of the expedition of Missouri States troops against Montgomery. He held a position on Gen. FROST's Staff. Captains DUMONT, DENIKE, HULL, YOUNG and WAUGH all formerly of the Seventh Regiment, Capt WINSLOW of the Seventy-first Regiment, formerly Major of the Seventy-third, Capt. DURYEE, for eight years Adjutant of the Forty-third, and Capt. SWARTWOUT, educated at a military school in Maryland, where he was for three years commandant of battalion, are Commandants of companies. The War Department has detailed several officers of the United States Army for special duty with this Regiment, in order to bring it into as high a state of discipline as possible in the shortest possible time.

The first gun ever fired from Fort Schuyler was discharged by the direction of Col. DURYEA, on Tuesday. A small brass field piece has been mounted on the ramparts, and with it, at sunset, the flag is regularly saluted as it is lowered.

On Wednesday two men attached to one of the companies, one of them a Metropolitan policeman, who, eluding the guard, had escaped beyond the limits of the fort, were recaptured by Capt. DUMONT, the officer of the day, and placed in the guard-house. The Commandant made an example of them. At the evening parade, in charge of a file of men following them with fixed bayonets, they were marched down the lines and drummed out of the fortress amid the hisses of their former comrades. Such instances of disorderly conduct on the part of the men have not been frequent, and the summary punishment inflicted in this case is not likely to render them any more so.

SWORD PRESENTATION.

On Tuesday evening last the ladies of the city of Bridgeport, Conn., presented a sword and epaulettes to the captain and lieutenants of Co. D., Third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. Capt. FRYE, who has, by his individual exertions, succeeded in organizing this company, deserves, for his gallant ancestors and himself, more than a passing notice. In 1698 Capt. JAMES FRYE served with the Massachusetts troops against the Indians; in 1744, *his son*, Lieut. JAMES FRYE (afterward colonel in the "old French wars,") was present at the capture of Louisburg; in 1775, *his son*, JAMES FRYE, was colonel at the battle of Bunker Hill, and with him there was *his son*, FREDERICK FRYE (then 18 years old,) subsequently lieutenant in the revolutionary army, and in command at Governor's Island, New York, during 1812; and *his son*, DANIEL M. FRYE, father of the present Capt. FREDERICK FRYE, served as captain in that war. Capt. FREDERICK FRYE is a member of the Cincinnati, and carries the original badge and certificate of that order, received by Lieut. FRYE in 1784. He has also the *original commissions* issued to his (*forefathers*) ancestors above mentioned, bearing the autographs of SHIRLEY, HANCOCK, WARREN and WASHINGTON. He is a native of New York city, a graduate of old Columbia, and his numerous friends will be gratified to know that he is early in the field in which his fathers served so well.

SECESSION AT LEXINGTON, MO.

LEXINGTON, MO., Friday, May 3.

The Union demonstration held here last night was broken up by the Secessionists. One Union man was shot, but not seriously injured. There was to be a Union meeting here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but it has been suppressed by the Secessionists. The Secession flag now waves in front of the Court-house.

ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 3.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has issued a proclamation ordering an election in Kentucky, for Representatives to Congress, on the 30th of June.

NO CLEARANCES FOR THE SOUTH.

The total cessation of clearances for vessels to Southern ports has changed the whole current of the coasting trade; but such is the enthusiasm in favor of sustaining the Government in the present crisis, that owners and captains of vessels, with a ready versatility, are finding other employments, which, if not so profitable, are at least equally satisfactory, until trade resumes its wonted channels. Mr. BARNEY is keeping a sharp look-out for all vessels clearing from this port, to guard against the shipment of "aid and comfort," in any form, to the Seceded States.

SAILING OF THE FRIGATE NIAGARA.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, which was to have taken the Maine Regiment to Annapolis, sailed yesterday afternoon from her anchorage at Quarantine, under sealed orders. She has on board a full complement of marines, sailors and gunners, and goes provided with a very large quantity of army stores.

The steamer *Columbia* was to have left at 3 o'clock yesterday, with troops and munitions for Annapolis.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

We understand that a graceless scamp who was expelled from the Twenty-Eighth Regiment because of treasonable conduct, is now going from house to house in Williamsburg, where the majority of the members of the Regiment reside, making most exaggerated statements regarding the hardships which the force was compelled to undergo on its way from this city to Annapolis. The fact that the fellow can descend to such a method of revenging himself, is the best proof that his expulsion was deserved. We can assure those having friends in the Twenty Eighth, on official authority, that the entire Regiment is in good health, and that all its wants are faithfully attended to.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Mobile *Advertiser* has some interesting items from Montgomery under date of April 26:

The convention of railroad presidents met to-day at the post-office building. Nearly all the Southern roads are represented. *The Convention resolved to carry troops at two (2) cents per mile, and provisions and munitions of war at one-half the local rates.* Mail service of the first grade to be performed for one hundred and fifty (150) dollars; of the second grade one hundred (100) dollars; of the third grade at fifty (50) dollars. They agree to take Confederate States bonds in payment of their charges, if it should be found necessary.

Dispatches from Apalachicola announce that the New-York pilot boat Oriental spoke one of our fishermen at East Pass, about lights, and afterwards proceeded directly to Pensacola. It is supposed that she carried dispatches for the fleet.

Dispatches to the Government from Richmond say that it is impossible to get news there direct from Washington.

POSITION OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Boston *Transcript* states that the reports circulated some time since as to the disaffection of this gentleman toward the Administration in its present course, do him much injustice. Mr. PIERCE *is for sustaining the Government and preserving the Union, unconditionally and unreservedly.* So far from having had a good understanding with JEFF. DAVIS, the last letter of that individual to him, written when he left the Senate, *still remains unanswered.* If there were plotters of treason under Mr. PIERCE and his Cabinet, he was not aware of the fact. In common with a large and loyal party at the North, he was for treating the South with the utmost indulgence and lenity; but he now sees that the forbearance of the North has been grossly abused, and that its failure to put forth its power has been misconstrued into a lack of spirit and of courage; a mistake which will be most disastrous to our Southern friends, unless they retrieve it in season.

A TREASONABLE POLICE MARSHAL.

Marshal KANE is clearly proven to have incited the recent riot in Baltimore. Here is a dispatch over his signature, which was posted in Frederick on the day after the riot:

Thank you for your offer. Bring your men by the first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterwards. *Streets red with Maryland blood.* Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for the riflemen to come without delay. Fresh hordes will be down upon us tomorrow, (the 20th.) We will fight them, and whip them or die.

GEO. P. KANE.

THE PIRATES AT WORK.

The schooner *Narcissa*, WOODBURY, Master, of Gloucester, Mass., has just arrived at Keyport, N. J., and reports as follows:

While we were lying at the mouth of the Rappahannock, on Monday, April 22, taking in cargo, we were hailed by a schooner and asked where we were bound to—the answer was, to Keyport. The schooner then came alongside, and the Captain demanded our surrender to the State of Virginia. On being asked to show his authority, he opened his hatches, and twenty-two men sprang out armed with pistols and guns, who rushed on board, saying that they looked upon us as foreigners. The leader of the gang then hauled down our colors, remarking that there were too many stars there, and ordered us to get the vessel under way. We then ran out in the bay and saw two men-of-war, one of which fired at the light-boat on Windmill Point, which then set the American flag, Union down. After the ship was out of sight, those in possession of the *Narcissa* ran down to the light-boat, where we fell in with two vessels manned the same as the one which captured us, who intended to take the light boat, but the keeper sent his own boat to bring the enemy on board, he being ready to leave with them. Our captors then took the light-boat in tow and left her in Indian Creek. They then broke open our chests and took about four hundred dollars, being all the money they could find on board, after which they released us, though not without considerable opposition from some of the rebels. We arrived here without further molestation.

PROUD OF THE FLAG.

Not the least conspicuous among the flag-raisings yesterday was the hoisting of the star spangled banner at the Whitehall Pier, over the ship-news office of the Associated Press, under the auspices of Capt. JOHN HALL, the indefatigable agent. Mr. BANCKER, First Lieutenant of the News-boat Squadron, officiated as Flag master, and the banner of the Union was unfurled amid the cheers of a large concourse of patriotic citizens.

A QUAKER COLLEGE ON THE WAR.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Penn.,
Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

A splendid flag was raised here yesterday afternoon, amid an enthusiastic assemblage of the officers and students, the clergy of the vicinity and numerous citizens. One of the latter, Mr. CHAS. ARTHUR, kindly furnished and superintended the raising of the pole, seventy six feet in height, and amid nine deafening cheers the glorious Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the breeze. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was then sung by the ladies, the students giving the chorus with "stunning" effect. Rev. Drs. ANDERSON and RAKESTRAW then made short but appropriate addresses, and were followed by some of the Professors and students. The Professors said they belonged to a Peace Society, (the College is a *Quaker* one,) and could not rightly advocate *war*, but they approved the course of the Government, *even were bloodshed the consequence*, etc. Several citizens spoke, and at dusk the assembly adjourned, with three cheers for the ladies, three for Mr. ARTHUR, and three times three for the Union.

W. S. F.

SECESSIONISTS TURNED HORSE-STEALERS.

The Philadelphia *North American* says that about two weeks ago it was publicly announced that the Friends would hold a meeting at Goose Creek, in Loudon County, Va. The horses driven to these assemblages are proverbial for their excellence, and tempted by the expected advent of these noble animals, about thirty of the rebels went there, expecting to obtain possession of a number. But fortunately, owing to some unforeseen circumstance, as well as to the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was unavoidably postponed. Consequently the rebels failed of their purpose. One gentleman, however, had his horse taken from him, and in consequence of hints that he might lose other portions of his moveable property, he has bidden good-bye to the State.

INSURRECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Philadelphia *Press* has seen a letter received by a lady now in that city, from her husband in South Carolina, who is a violent secessionist.

The writer, among other things, states that he was in Charleston, with the soldiers, during the late military operations at that place, and while absent from home, the negroes burned down four dwelling houses and eight stores, in the town in which he resides, and four dwelling houses in the vicinity. *Eight negroes were hanged*, and the writer says he supposes they shall have to hang a dozen more before a month passes.

BALLOON SERVICE.

Two balloons have been sent to Washington by order of Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island. They are in charge of an experienced ærial voyager, and will be used, when necessary, under the orders of Gen. SCOTT.

JOHN BROWN'S NEGROES.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* is inclined to think that there is something in the stories about JOHN BROWN having collected a band of negroes to attack the South. By way of confirmation of the statement made a few days since, by a correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald*, the *Dispatch* of the 3d states that it has learned of several boat-loads of provisions having been sent from that city, to an encampment said to have been formed near New-Brighton.

A NOVEL BATTERY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the determination to reconstruct the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, destroyed by a mob from Baltimore, has led to the construction of a railroad battery by the Federal Government, at the locomotive works of BALDWIN & Co., in that city. One of the long platform baggage cars has been fixed with sides and top of thick sheet iron, the sides having port-holes and loop-holes for musketry. A turntable has been arranged, on which a rifled cannon is to be placed. The carriage for the gun is so constructed, that it can be fired at any angle, and from any one of the port-holes in the sides or end of the car. In place of shot or shell for the cannon, pieces of iron punched from locomotive boilers will be used as loads. This car is to be placed in front of a locomotive, and with fifty men inside, armed with Minié rifles, and seamen to work the cannon, there are but few more terrible instruments of destruction.

FORT PICKENS.

The correspondent of the Nashville (Tenn.) *Gazette*, writing from Warrenton, on April 25, talks very warlike. He says that May 6 is the day fixed by the Confederates for making the assault. A paragraph which we find in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of April 29, however, would seem to indicate that a retrograde movement had been commenced despite BRAGG's call for 2,000 more men. Letters received on that day announce the departure from Pensacola, for Virginia, of the Orleans Cadets, Capt. CHARLES DREUX; the Louisiana Guards, Major TODD, and the Chasseurs à Pied, Capt. ST. PAUL. These companies expect to meet, at Grand Junction, the other corps from this city.

The *Picayune*, of the same date, notices the departure for Richmond of five companies of Louisiana volunteers.

THE EMBARGO REMOVED.

The Baltimore papers publish the following notice:

The Board of Police have removed all the restrictions imposed by them on the exportation of Flour, Breadstuffs, or any articles whatsoever.

The restrictions were imposed solely on the ground that the safety of the people of Baltimore and their protection from scarcity of food required them.

In consequence of representations and statements made to the Board by a large Committee of members of the Corn Exchange, and by many merchants and other citizens, that the continuance of these restrictions is unnecessary, the Board have taken great pleasure in removing them.

C. HOWARD,
President.

THE TREASON CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Several days since, one GREENE was arrested in Philadelphia, charged with having been engaged in the capture of Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Ga. Judge CADWALLADER, on Friday, rendered an opinion in the case, the substance of which was, that a probable case of treason had been made out; that the occupation of Fort Pulaski was an act of treason on the part of every one concerned. The jurisdiction of the United States over the fort was, under the Constitution, as exclusive and as independent of State control as if the land on which the fort was erected had not been within the limits of Georgia. It was no excuse that the defendant acted under the orders of a superior officer, unless it was proven that force was used to compel his obedience and that he escaped as soon as he possibly could. His duty of allegiance to the United States was paramount to that which he owed to the State of Georgia. The Judge therefore decided to hold the accused in $10,000 to keep the peace. Subsequently, Judge CADWALLADER consented to reopen the case to hear argument on the question, whether the Court was not bound to presume that the Government would reassert its power, and reopen the United States Courts in Georgia.

POINTED.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, edited by Parson BROWNLOW, says:

Gen. PILLOW, who is a clever gentleman in the private relations of life, and a very companionable man, sent us a message recently, which is explained in the following reply:

KNOXVILLE, April 22, 1861.

GEN. GIDEON J. PILLOW: I have just received your message through Mr. SALE, requesting me to serve as Chaplain to your Brigade in the Southern Army; and in the spirit of kindness in which this request is made, but in all candor, I return for an answer that, when I shall have made up my mind to go to hell, I will cut my throat and go *direct*, and not travel round by way of the Southern Confederacy.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

UNION DEFENCE FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock	$50
Alfred Decker	100
John H. Abeel & Co	250
George T. M. Davis	100
James C. Gates	10
William H. Hinman	100

Subscriptions received at No. 30 Pine-street, room No. 8.

THEODORE DEHON, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, was held Thursday evening, when, by a unanimous vote, $50,000 was appropriated for the relief of families of volunteers, and a flag was ordered for the County Jail building. The case of Mr. OSBORNE, Clerk of the Board, was called up by Supervisor TALBOT. He read from a newspaper the following letter, which was written by the Clerk and read in the Louisiana Convention by the gentleman to whom it is addressed:

BROOKLYN, Monday, Feb 18, 1861.

HON. MR. LINDSAY—*Sir:* Your proposition for inviting the Southern portions of Indiana and Illinois to unite with the Southern Confederacy is commended here by many persons who are desirous of seeing a similar invitation extended to us. In this feeling I most heartily unite, and solicit as a favor that your resolution, before its passage, may be so amended as to include New-Jersey and the Southern District of New-York.

Upon the secession of the Border States, including Maryland and Delaware, we think the popular will in New-Jersey and Southern New-York would promptly express itself in favor of such a movement. Such an invitation, in any event, would be seed sown, which would probably produce a crop in time.

Excuse the officiousness of a stranger, and believe me a sincere friend of the Southern Confederacy.

Your obedient servant, A. H. OSBORNE.

Mr. OSBORNE presented a written explanation, the gist of which was that there was nothing treasonable in the letter; that the Republican Party was responsible for the present crisis, and that he was a sound Union man. No further action was taken. As this was the last meeting of the present Board, the usual vote of thanks was passed to the officers, and the Board adjourned *sine die.*

POLITICAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This Society has completed its organization for the relief of soldiers' families, and elected the following officers:

President—A. A. Low.
First Vice President—George Hall.
Second Vice-President—Luther B. Wyman.
Third Vice-President—Hosea Webster.
Treasurer—J. H. Frothingham.
Recording Secretary—Walter S. Griffiths.
Corresponding Secretary—R. R. Raymond.
Executive Committee—A. A. Low, Chairman; Samuel Sloan, Edward A. Lambert, S. E Pierrepont, J. S. T. Stranahan, J. D. Sparkman, S. B. Chittenden, J. S. Thorne; Walter S. Griffiths, Secretary.
Finance Committee—John Blunt, Conklin Brush, J. A. Cross, Abm. B. Baylis, John Schenck, James Howe, J. G. Bergen.
Distributing Committee—John G. Cox, George Hall, John S. Burr, C. C. Smith, Edmund Driggs, J. W. Hunter, A. M. White.
Communication Committee—Peter C. Cornell, H. A. Kent, Daniel L. Chauncey, R. H. Burdell, Nicholas Luqueer, W. S. Herlmen, Wm. Demarest, L. Waterbury, Nathaniel Briggs, Smith J. Eastman, John Dykeman, C. Christmas, John Maxwell, Edward Rowly, Demas Strong.

New-Jersey.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER IN HOBOKEN—A MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—The inquest upon the body of R. GATTIE, found in the water near the Elysian Fields, who had been shot and stabbed, was continued yesterday afternoon, before Coroner BOHNSTEDT, at Hoboken. GUSTAVUS PIERREZ, superintendent of the Rondout Machine Works, testified that deceased had been in his employ the last six months, as a draftsman. He left Rondout on the 21st of April for New-York, with the intention of joining a German military company for the war. Deceased was a sober and industrious man. JOHN FISCHER, a clerk, residing at No. 27 Bayard-street, New-York, identified GATTIE, and was with him on Saturday last. Deceased expressed a desire to visit various places, and since he has been missing, witness had ascertained that he had visited a disreputable house on two occasions. The inquest was adjourned indefinitely, and the matter will be placed in the hands of detectives. Upon further examination, it has been ascertained that the ball which entered the heart did not pass through any of the clothing. There was also a blackened spot around the wound, caused by the close proximity of the pistol. Dr. ELDER is of opinion that the man could not have committed the deed himself. His coat, vest and shirt were found buttoned. The supposition is that he had been murdered in New-York, and the body afterwards thrown into the river.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.—It is stated that NOAH TAYLOR, of Jersey City, has received the appointment of Sergeant-Major of the 2d Regiment, Hudson Brigade, and Lieut. JOHN RAMSEY, Captain of the 1st Company of the Hudson Guard.

Police Reports.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A PORTER.

Henry Best, a porter in the store of Townsend & Gale, dry goods merchants in Warren-st., was arrested on Friday, charged with having at various times embezzled goods to the aggregate value of about $2,000, which he sold to noted receivers of stolen goods. One of the receivers was also arrested, and some of the goods were found on his premises. The two prisoners were committed to await examination.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.

Edwin Corwin, *alias* Doherty, a machinist living in Harlem, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a horse and wagon, which he hired at the stables of Oliver S. Carll, in Brooklyn, for the purpose of driving to Astoria. The property was recovered, and the accused was locked up for trial. A charge of assault upon officer Fortner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, is also pending against him.

SERIOUS FALL.

Mr. Geffard, a member of the firm of W. B. Wood & Co., doing business at No. 51 Beekman-st., yesterday fell from the third story, through the hatchway of the store, to the ground floor, where he was found insensible. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital, and is said to be very dangerously injured.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP PALESTINE ABANDONED.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 4.

The ship *General Nowell*, from Liverpool, saw, April 16, ship *Palestine*, from New-York, for Liverpool, abandoned. She had lost her foretopmast and bowsprit.

SCHOONER AMELIA ASHORE.

SANDY HOOK, Saturday, May 4.

The schooner *Amelia*, Capt. BAILEY, with a cargo of molasses consigned to S. W. LEWIS, came ashore on the point of the Hook last night. The vessel is tight, and is high on the beach.

BRIG. GOV. BULL ASHORE.

SQUAN, Saturday, May 4.

The brig *Gov. Bull*, of Newport, Capt. ARTHUR, from Cardenas for New-York, with a cargo of sugar, is ashore, three miles south of Squan inlet.

Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 4.

Thain & Co.'s adamantine candle factory, and Vanghagen & McKeon's soap works were destroyed by fire last night. Two firemen were killed by falling walls and it is supposed others are buried in the ruins.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

against their peace and independence. Built in part with their own money, its custody confided with their own consent to an agent who held no power over them other than such as they had themselves delegated for their own benefit, intended to be used by that agent for their own protection against foreign attack, they saw it held with persistent tenacity as a means of offence against them by the very government which they had established for their protection. They had beleagured it for months—felt entire confidence in their power to capture it—yet yielded to the requirements of discipline, curbed their impatience, submitted without complaint to the unaccustomed hardships, labors and privations of a protracted siege; and when at length their patience was rewarded by the signal for attack, and success had crowned their steady and gallant conduct—even to the very moment of triumph—they evinced a chivalrous regard for the feelings of the brave but unfortunate officer who had been compelled to lower his flag. All manifestations of exultation were checked in his presence. Their commanding general, with their cordial approval and the consent of his Government, refrained from imposing any terms that could wound the sensibilities of the commander of the fort. He was permitted to retire with the honors of war—to salute his flag, to depart freely with all his command, and was escorted to the vessel in which he embarked with the highest marks of respect from those against whom his guns had been so recently directed. Not only does every event connected with the seige reflect the highest honor on South Carolina, but the forbearance of her people and of this government of making any harsh use of a victory obtained under circumstances of such peculiar provocation, attest to the fullest extent the absence of any purpose beyond securing their own tranquility, and the sincere desire to avoid the calamities of war.

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy, which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States, over more than five millions of people, and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the *first* service to be assigned to the forces called out" will be, not to execute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that "this effort" is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid," to wit: the five millions of inhabitants of these States, "to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days."

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose first service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war which I was not at liberty to disregard, because of my knowledge that under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign Powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as a constitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper further to issue proclamation inviting application from persons disposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of *letters of marque and reprisal*, which you alone, under the Constitution have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States "the militia of the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the Government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President under date of 19th inst., in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the Government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and threatens to punish, as pirates, all persons who shall molest any vessel of the United States under letters-of marque by this Government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority—but conceding this to be the case so far as the executive is concerned, it will be difficult to satisfy the people of those States that their late confederates will sanction its declarations, will determine to ignore the usages of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides, by treating as pirates open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organized government. If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the Secretaries which accompany this message.

The State Department has furnished the necessary instructions for three Commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of those powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into like negotiation with the other European powers in pursuance of your resolution, passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that commissioners or diplomatic agents should also be sent at an early period to the independent American Powers south of our Confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggested the expediency of making the necessary appropriations for that purpose.

Having been officially notified by the public authorities of the State of Virginia that she had withdrawn from the Union, and desired to maintain the closest political relations with us which it was possible at this time to establish, I commissioned Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, to represent this Government at Richmond. I am happy to inform you that he has concluded a Convention with the State of Virginia, by which that honored Commonwealth, so long and justly distinguished among her sister States, and so dear to the hearts of thousands of her children in the Confederate States, has united her power and her fortunes with ours, and become one of us. This Convention, together with the ordinance of Virginia, adopting the Provisional Constitution of the Confederacy, will be laid before you for your constitutional action. I have satisfactory assurances from other of our late confederates that they are on the point of adopting similar measures, and I cannot doubt that ere you shall have been many weeks in session, the whole of the Slaveholding States of the late Union will respond to the call of honor and affection, and by uniting their fortunes with ours, promote our common interests and secure our common safety.

In the Treasury Department, regulations have been devised and put into execution for carrying out the policy indicated in your legislation on the subject of the navigation of the Mississippi River, as well as for the collection of revenue on the frontier. Free transit has been secured for vessels and merchandise passing through the Confederate States; and delay and inconvenience have been avoided as far as possible in organizing the revenue service for the various railways entering our territory. As fast as experience shall indicate the possibility of improvement in these regulations, no effort will be spared to free commerce from all unnecessary embarrassments and obstructions.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induced me to direct that the entire subscription should be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to the subject, and the financial condition of the Government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication.

To the Department of Justice you have confided not only the organization and supervision of all matters connected with the Courts of Justice, but also those connected with the Patents and with the Bureau of Public Printing.

Since your adjournment all the Courts, with the exception of those of Mississippi and Texas, have been organized by the appointment of Marshals and District Attorneys, and are now prepared for the exercise of their functions.

In the two States just named, the gentlemen confirmed as judges declined to accept the appointment, and no nominations have yet been made to fill the vacancies. I refer you to the report of the Attorney-General, and concur in his recommendation for immediate legislation, especially on the subject of patent rights. Early provisions should be made to secure to the subjects of foreign nations the full enjoyment of their property in valuable inventions, and to extend to our own citizens protection, not only for their own inventions, but for such as may have been assigned to them, or may hereafter be assigned by persons not alien enemies.

The patent office business is much more extensive and important than had been anticipated. The applications for patents, although confined under the law exclusively to citizens of our Confederacy, average seventy per month, showing the necessity for the prompt organization of a bureau of patents.

The Secretary of War, in his report and accompanying documents, conveys full information concerning the force, regular, volunteer and provisional, raised and called for under the several acts of Congress, their organization and distribution. Also an account of the expenditures already made, and further estimates for the fiscal year ending on the 18th February, 1862, rendered necessary by recent events. I refer to his report, also, for a full history of the occurrences in Charleston harbor, prior to and including the bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, and of the measures subsequently taken for the common defence, on receiving intelligence of the declaration of war against us made by the President of the United States. There are now in the field at Charleston, Pensacola, Forts Morgan, Jackson, St. Phillip and Pulaski, nineteen thousand men, and sixteen thousand are now *en route* for Virginia. It is proposed to organize and hold in readiness for action, in view of the present exigencies of the country, an army of one hundred thousand men. If further force should be needed the wisdom and patriotism of Congress will be confidently appealed to for authority to call into the field additional numbers of our noble-spirited volunteers, who are constantly tendering service far in excess of our wants.

The operations of the Navy Department have been necessarily restricted by the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the purchase or construction of more than a limited number of vessels adapted to the public service. Two vessels purchased have been named the *Sumter* and *Macree*, and are now being prepared for sea, at New-Orleans, with all possible dispatch. Contracts have also been made at that city with two different establishments for the casting of ordnance, cannon, shot and shell, with the view to encourage the manufacture of these articles, so indispensable for our defence, at as many points within our territory as possible.

I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for the establishment of a magazine and laboratory for preparation of ordnance stores, and the necessary appropriation for that purpose. Hitherto such stores have usually been prepared at the Navy-yards, and no appropriation was made at your last session for this object.

The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of invalid pensions to our own citizens. Many of these persons are advanced in life, they have no means of support, and by the secession of these States, have been deprived of their claim against the Government of the United States. I recommend the appropriation of the sum necessary to pay these pensioners, as well as those of the army, whose claims can scarcely exceed $70,000 per annum.

The Postmaster-General has already succeeded in organizing his department to such an extent as to be in readiness to assume the direction of our postal affairs, on the occurrence of the contingency contemplated by the Act of March 15, 1861, or even sooner if desired by Congress. The various books and circulars have been prepared and measures taken to secure supplies of blanks, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, mail-bags, locks, keys, &c. He presents a detailed classification and arrangement of his clerical force, and asks for its increase. An auditor of the Treasury for this department is necessary, and a plan is submitted for the organization of his Bureau. The great number and magnitude of the accounts of this department require an increase of the clerical force in the accounting branch in the Treasury. The revenues of this department are collected and disbursed in modes peculiar to itself, and require a special Bureau to secure a proper accountability in the administration of its finances.

I call your attention to the additional legislation required for this Department, to the recommendation for changes in the law fixing the rates of postage on newspapers, periodicals and sealed packages of certain kinds, and specially to the recommendation of the Secretary, in which I concur, that you provide at once for the assumption by him of the control of our entire postal service.

In the military organization of the States, provision is made for Brigadier and Major-Generals, but in the Army of the Confederate States the highest grade is that of Brigadier General. Hence it will no doubt sometimes occur that where troops of the Confederacy do duty with the militia, the General selected for the command, and possessed of the views and purposes of this Government, will be superseded by an officer of the militia not having the same advantages. To avoid this contingency in the least objectionable manner, I recommend that additional rank be given to the General of the Confederate Army, and concurring in the policy of having but one grade of Generals in the Army of the Confederacy, I recommend that the law of its organization be amended, so that the grade be that of General.

To secure a thorough military education, it is deemed essential that officers should enter upon the study of their profession at an early period of life, and have elementary instruction in a military school. Until such school shall be established, it is recommended that cadets be appointed and attached to companies until they shall have attained the age and have acquired the knowledge to fit them for the duties of lieutenants.

I also call your attention to an omission in the law organizing the army, in relation to military chaplains, and recommend that provision be made for their appointment.

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact that, in every portion of our country, there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The Presidents of the Railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in Convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service and conveyance of troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered to receive their compensation at these reduced rates in bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its disposal for the common defence. Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have in every instance greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youth rival each other in the desire to be foremost in the public defence; and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement and the hope of distinction for individual achievement, they have borne what for new troops is the most severe ordeal, patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit undiminished to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man; whilst the corn, cotton and other staple productions of our soil afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandisement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us, should not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must resist to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence and self-government. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MONTGOMERY, April 29, 1861.

After the message was read, the President of Congress asked what action should be taken with the accompanying documents?

Mr. TOOMBS desired that they should not be read in public, and moved that Congress go into secret session.

The motion prevailed and Congress remained in secret session about an hour, when they adjourned until to-morrow.

PRIVATEERING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

RETURN OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER—HOW SHE ESCAPED CAPTURE.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, THOS. MINER commanding, arrived yesterday from the mouth of the Mississippi, *via* Havana, with passengers and her outward freight for New-Orleans, consigned to D. B. ALLEN.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the morning of the 26th inst., at 3 o'clock, and failing to secure a pilot, the Captain took her in over the bar. On reaching the telegraph station he received a telegram from her agents in New-Orleans to put to sea again immediately.

The steamboat *W. H. Webb* a few minutes afterwards made her appearance, armed with two thirty-two pounders, and with a crew of seventy-five men. The captain of the *Webb* announced his intention to take the *Daniel Webster*, but was obliged first to telegraph to New Orleans for orders, although a pilot, who had just arrived from the city, stated that she had been expected, and it was determined to seize her on her arrival. He also informed the captain of the seizure of the *Star of the West* and *Cahawba*, though the latter had been subsequently released. Several Northern vessels had been seized, and it was thought the *Tuscarora*, a tug-boat owned at the North, would be taken. Pilots had been forbidden to bring in vessels without permission.

The *Daniel Webster* got under weigh immediately, without landing her passengers, and succeeded in crossing the bar before the authorities at New-Orleans had been notified of her arrival. Nothing but the early hour of the day saved her from being seized.

The crew of the *Star of the West* had been sent to Montgomery.

The *Daniel Webster* arrived at Havana on the 28th inst., and left on the 29th inst.

The *Cahawba* was then in the harbor, and was to sail on the following morning.

The *Wanderer*, the noted slaver, then lying at Havana, had been bought up by the Southern Confederacy, for $20,000, and was to be fitted up immediately. The steamer *Havana* had also been bought, and was at New-Orleans fully armed. Letters-of-marque were issued on the 29th inst., and the *Calhoun*, *Webb* and *Matagorda* were ready for instant service, and are now probably cruizing in the Gulf. The *Webb* is to be commanded by one GLADDIN, who has acquired considerable notoriety as a slaver.

It wa reported that a stock company had been formed in New-Orleans, with a capital of six millions, for the purpose of privateering.

The *Crusader* (U. S. N.) sailed from Havana for Key West on the 28th. All well on board. She took on board at Havana some mules and 60 men as laborers, to be employed on the fortifications.

UNION FEELING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, May 4.

There was an immense county Union meeting held here to-day. Hon. FRANK PIERPONT, of Mason county, and GEORGE M. PORTER, of Hancock, late a member of the Convention, addressed the people in able speeches, urging resistance to the secession ordinance, and favoring a division of the State. Resolutions were adopted approving of the action of the merchants in refusing to pay taxes to the authorities at Richmond; denunciatory of the secession ordinance; declaring adhesion to the Stars and Stripes, and in favor of the appointment of thirty-four delegates from the [illegible] of Western Virginia, to a convention to be called on the 13th of May.

A large meeting was also held yesterday in Clarksburg, Harrison County, at which the proceedings were of a similar character.

Reports of meetings in the *Intelligencer* represent that there is a general sentiment of opposition to the secession ordinance throughout the western counties.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO, ILL.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday May 4.

Gen PILLOW, Gen. ELY and other prominent officers of the Confederate army, with a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops, are at Memphis, and heavy guns are arriving there daily. Colonel PRENTISS, commanding officer at this point, has just received the following despatch from three of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati:—"General PILLOW has several steamers ready at Mamphis. He meditates on immediate attack on Cairo." Col. PRENTISS replied: "Let him come. We will learn to dig his ditch on the right side. I am ready."

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, May 4.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, Gov. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, and Ex-Gov. KOERNER, of Illinois, were in conference here last night. Their proceedings are not known.

They were serenaded last night, and made speeches to the people.

MATTERS ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI.

The seizure of the *C. E. Hillman* has naturally excited great consternation among the dwellers below Cairo. The President of the Board of Underwriters at St. Louis on the 26th of April addressed Gov. YATES, of Illinois, a letter, urging that the goods seized were shipped in the regular course of business, not supposing that intercourse between two States in the Union could be obstructed, and urging the Governor to release the goods, or if that were not possible, to furnish such evidence as would afford basis for an action for indemnity against Illinois or the United States Government. To this letter Gov. YATES made the following important reply, from which it will appear that the occupation of Cairo is part of the campaign against the South:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30, 1861.
Geo. K. McGunnegle, Esq., President Board of Underwriters, St. Louis, Mo.:

SIR: Herewith is an inventory of the arms and munitions of war taken from the steamer *C. E. Hillman*, by the commanding officer at Cairo, on the 26th day of April, instant. The steamer, with the balance of the cargo, were yesterday turned over to the owners, who took possession of them. If, on investigation, it shall appear that the boat's manifest disclosed the character of the articles seized; that they were shipped in the ordinary way, by loyal citizens, from one loyal State to another, and not intended for the use of the enemies of the country, I have no doubt they will be restored or paid for, either by the General Government or the State of Illinois.

The force at Cairo was placed there in pursuance of an order from the War Department, and are now in the service of the United States, to whom you must look for information in regard to their movements in the future. Respectfully yours,

RICHARD YATES, Governor.

On May 1, the following dispatch was received by Gov. YATES:

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.
To Gov. Yates:

Seventeen hundred (1,700) stand of arms were landed at Columbus, Ky., last night, twenty miles from here. Seven pieces of cannon were yesterday at Paducah. One Company, from Madrid, Mo., went to Columbus last night.

B. M. PRENTISS,
Commandant.

There are now three camps at Cairo, one at the point, one on the Mississippi levée, about three miles from town, and one on the Ohio levée, at the saw mill below the mouth of the Cache. An addition is being built to the hospital, and a battery erected at Camp Smith, on the Mississippi levée. The 3 500 pigs of lead taken from the *Hillman* had been taken out the camp ground.

It is understood that the Governor of Tennessee has made a demand upon Gov. YATES for the arms, powder, &c., taken from the *Hillman*.

A letter to the St. Louis *Bulletin*, dated at Cairo on April 30, says that the next movement in contemplation is to station about 1,000 troops at Mound City, and at intermediate points, where it would be convenient for troops from Kentucky and Tennessee to land. There is an idea pervading the minds of the officers and large numbers of the troops, that there will be an attack from that quarter before long, hence these preparations. Gen BUCKNER, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Kentucky, was in Cairo on the 29th, and had an interview with Col. PRENTICE, which is supposed to have terminated unsatisfactorily to the former.

Batteries are said to have been erected by the rebels at various points on the Mississippi below Cairo. In conformity with orders from the Governor of Mississippi, the citizen soldiery of Vicksburgh, under the command of Capt. HORACE H. MILLER, of the Sharpshooters, have erected batteries at Fort Hill, in the northern suburbs of that city, facing and on the banks of the river. These are manned by two or three Companies, and armed with several 24-pounders and guns of smaller calibre.

Mr. G. C. NELMS, Collector at Norfolk, Miss., has given notice that arrangements for collecting the revenue at that port are completed, and all down-river steamboats will have to land and be subjected to the inspection of the proper authorities.

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 3.

The lower House of the Legislature completed its organization this morning by re-electing all the old officers except the speaker, *pro tem*, Mr. HARRIS KENIG, elected over Mr. BOYD.

The Governor's Message was delivered to both Houses this morning, after which the House went into secret session.

GOV. JACKSON says the President, in calling out the troops to subdue the seceded States, has threatened civil war, and his act is unconstitutional and illegal, and tending toward consolidated despotism. While he evidently justifies the action of the Confederate States in seceding, he does not recommend immediate secession, but holds the following language:

Our interests and sympathies are identical with those of the slaveholding States, and necessarily unite our destiny with theirs. The similarity of our social and political institutions, our industrial interests, our sympathies, habits and tastes, our common origin, territorial contiguity, all concur in pointing out our duty in regard to the separation now taking place between the States of the old Federal Union. He further adds that Missouri has at this time no war to prosecute. It is not his policy to make an aggression, but in the present state of the country she would be faithless to her power, recreant to her duties, were she to hesitate a moment in making the most ample preparation for the protection of her people against the aggression of all assailants. I therefore recommend an appropriation of a sufficient sum of money to place the State, at the earliest practicable moment, in a complete state of defence.

In conclusion he says: Permit me to appeal to you and through you to the whole people of the State, to whom we are all responsible to do nothing imprudently or precipitately. We have a most solemn duty to perform. Let us then calmly reason, one with another, avoid all passion and tendency to tumult and disorder. Obey implicitly the constituted authorities; endeavor, ultimately, to unite all our citizens in a cordial coöperation for the preservation of our honor, the security of our property and the performance of all these high duties imposed upon us by our obligations to our families, our country and our God.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORFOLK HARBOR.

The following is an official copy of the notice of blockade of Norfolk Harbor, served on Captains who attempt to enter:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP CUMBERLAND,
OFF FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 30, 1861.
To all whom it may concern:

I hereby call attention to the proclamation of His Excellency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, under date of April 27, 1861, for an efficient blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina, and warn all persons interested that I have a sufficient naval force here for the purpose of carrying out that proclamation.

All vessels passing the Capes of Virginia, coming from a distance, and ignorant of the proclamation, will be warned off, and those passing Fortress Monroe will be required to anchor under the guns of the Fort, and subject themselves to an examination.

G. J. PENDERGRAST, Flag Officer,
Commanding Home Squadron.

A Secessionist correspondent of the Baltimore *Exchange*, writing from Hampton on April 30, thus expresses himself:

We are utterly cut off from Fort Monroe and now know very little of what is going on there. The fort is well garrisoned and it is believed fully provisioned. The supplies of milk, however, have been entirely cut off since the communication with this place has been stopped and there will probably be serious suffering from the want of an adequate supply of water. There are as yet no signs of any approaches by the State troops on the Western side nearest the land, which is the nearest point.

Col. DIMOCK narrowly escaped being shot a few nights ago by a sentinel, as he was returning to the fort in a boat. He neglected to give the pass-word, and a shot was immediately fired, which severely wounded one of the men alongside of him.

There are now twelve vessels of war in the Roads, and Norfolk and the James River ports are for the present effectually blockaded. Commodore PENDERGAST, who is in command, is universally detested by the inhabitants of this place.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION—PATRIOTIC SPEECHES—TWENTY THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS, AC.

In compliance with the call of the Metropolitan and Palace Garden Home Guard Committees, a meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of consolidating the various organizations of the kind under one general organization. Delegates were present from every Ward in the city, and in some cases three or four bodies were represented from one Ward. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER Esq. presided. Among other delegates appeared Maj.-Gen STORMS, of the Sixth Ward, who raised the first Artillery Corps in this city during the late war. He was glad that Yorkville was represented. He said he had the honor of founding Yorkville, having in 1824 attended the sale of the "Harlem Commons," bought land and built the first houses that were erected there. [Applause] He was called crazy at the time, but he was glad he had lived to see the city extend as far as that, as he had expected it would. [Applause.] He was glad that they could raise a regiment there now. When he went there the place could not muster a corporal's guard. [Applause.]

Among other companies represented, were Company G. Seventy first Regiment, a German company.

Gen. STORMS further suggested the propriety of proceeding according to the usual forms—*i. e.*—organizing under the militia law, reporting members, electing officers &c.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, from the Committee on Procuring a Supply of Arms for the Metropolitan Home Guard reported that Gen. SANDFORD had expressed his willingness to apply for commissions for such officers as might be elected, and also to make efforts to procure the arms from the State. Upon subsequent consideration, it was believed better for the Home Guard to accept of the tender of arms from the civic authorities, which they had reason to expect would be made.

It had also been decided that non exempts from militia duty might be received together with exempts. He could guarantee that the Metropolitan Home Guard would be furnished with arms with which to drill and defend themselves, and if necessary to go into the field. In conclusion, he favored the appointment of a committee of nine, (which had been suggested by Col. LUCKEY,) for the purpose of reporting a plan of organization.

After some discussion it was decided that one delegate should be appointed (by the chair)—one from each Ward, Among the Committee appointed were Ex-Recorder TALMADGE, Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, W. W. LELAND, Esq, Brig.-Gen. STORMS, Col. LUCKEY, and P. Y. EVERATT, Esq.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING, during the absence of the Committee, entertained the meeting with a patriotic speech, pledging himself to support the principles of the Home Guard.

CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., being called upon, likewise spoke, explaining the objects of the Home Guard. He said that Southern banks had paid New-York the compliment of depositing their funds here for safe keeping [Applause.] It was the object of the Home Guard to defend and protect our beloved City, and to be ready, if need be, to send five thousand men promptly to any possible field of battle. For himself, he would rather die than live under a dishonored flag, [applause,] and his wife had told him that she would rather be a widow than see him undergo that disgrace. The fact was that some men had lived too long; they had survived their usefulness and their beauty. [Laughter and applause.] He believed the flag of our Union would yet wave with the inscription, "*Charleston was.*" [Applause.] It would wave at Montgomery, when DAVIS, TOOMBS and STEPHENS waved alongside of it. [Applause.] That flag would walk up the Mississippi, and recognize no customhouse from the mouth to the region of eternal snows. [Applause.] God bless that flag! [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. SHAFFER spoke half an hour in his most impassioned strain, making his speech replete with anecdote and illustration, and burning words of eloquent patriotism.

Mr. SHAFFER announced that sixteen regiments of Kentucky troops had tendered their services to the Government.

Mr. RICE—I understand there are but sixteen companies.

Mr. SHAFFER—It don't make much difference; there will be regiments enough, soon. [Applause.]

A Voice—How about Maryland?

Mr. SHAFFER—She reminds me of a barn that had been struck by lightning. [Laughter and applause.] I don't know how far our adopted citizens will go.

A VOICE—"They will go to Charleston, if necessary."

At the suggestion of a gentleman present, Mr. SHAFFER related an anecdote of Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who, when organizing his army of office-seekers for the defence of Washington, succeeded in catching a spy. The courage of the culprit failed him, and he appealed to Mr. CLAY, saying, "Oh, they'll hang me." "Well," said Mr. CLAY, at length, taking compassion upon him, "I'll intercede for you—I'll ask them not to hang you—but, to shoot you." [Laughter.]

The Committee now returned, and, through their Chairman, Col. LUCKEY, reported, recommending the adoption of the name and rules of the Metropolitan Home Guard, based upon the militia laws of the State.

The report was received, and adopted unanimously. Mr. SHAFFER then announced that the Committee of the Home Guard were now in permanent session at Room No. 41 Astor House, where enlistments would be received, in addition to the eleven thousand already enrolled.

The thanks of the body were unanimously returned to the Committee.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Two additional full companies left the city this afternoon for Elmira, escorted to the dépôt by an immense crowd. Twelve companies in all have now gone.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, May 4.

Two full companies of Col. CHRISTIAN'S regiment left this city for Elmira, to day, under command of Capts. SMITH and WETMORE.

GEN. WOOL AT TROY.

TROY, Saturday, May 4.

Gen. WOOL, on his arrival in this city, this evening, was greeted by about a thousand citizens, who escorted him to his residence, accompanied by a band of music. Hon. A. B. ALIN welcomed him home, and Gen. WOOL made a few patriotic remarks in response.

THE NEW-JERSEY TROOPS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 4.

The New-Jersey troops, in fourteen propellers, passed the city front at midnight and were saluted.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 4.

An election to Congress to fill the vacancy cause by the appointment of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as Minister to London, will be ordered for June 11. Mr. ADAMS has published a farewell address to his constituents.

Orders have been issued from head-quarters for the formation of four new regiments of infantry to be numbered the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER's regiment will proceed to Fort Warren next Monday.

FUNERAL OF CORPORAL NEEDHAM.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 4.

Gov. ANDREW has called a special session of the Legislature to convene on the 14th inst.

The funeral of Corporal NEEDHAM took place at Lawrence to-day. After private services at the residence of the deceased, the remains were removed to the City Hall, escorted by a large civic and military procession. Flags were displayed at half-mast, and many private and public buildings were draped in mourning.

The bodies of WHITNEY and LADD will be removed to Lowell, on Monday, their relatives declining a public funeral in Boston, which was tendered to them by Gov. ANDREW. The Lowell city authorities will take charge of their obsequies.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Saturday, May 4.

Five companies of State troops are here quartered in the barracks of Camp Constitution. Gen. STARK is in command.

AUGUSTUS JENKS, Collector of the Port, known as a rebel sympathiser, was waited on to-day by a large crowd and compelled to hoist the American flag.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Friday, May 3, 1861.

The First Regiment of Vermont volunteers went into camp at this place this morning at an early hour. The tents, eighty-five in number, are all up, camp fires burning, sentinels pacing their rounds, officers and orderlies moving about, and the whole camp having a decidedly military appearance. The troops are in fine spirits, and initiate themselves into the mysteries of camp life with a heartiness and good will commendable.

THE MAINE STATE LOAN.

AUGUSTA, Me., Saturday, May 4.

For the State loan of $250,000, $600,000 have been offered. The bids varied from par to 4 per cent. premium.

ENLISTMENTS IN CANADA.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, May 4.

Information has been laid before the Police Magistrate that Americans are enlisting men in Toronto for the service of the United States Army. Detectives are at work to discover and arrest the parties.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A PRESENT FROM THE OFFICERS OF FORT SUMTER.

PETER HART, the Ex Metropolitan Policeman, who raised anew the Stars and Stripes which had been shot away at Fort Sumter, thereby exposing himself to the hottest of the rebels' fire, has been presented with one of TIFFANY'S best English gold lever watches, as a tribute to his bravery. The watch, which may be seen at TIFFANY'S, bears the following inscription: "The Officers of Fort Sumter to PETER HART a tribute to fidelity and courage.—April 12 and 13, 1861. Major Robert Anderson, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford, Medical Department; Capt. A. Doubleday, First Artillery; Capt. T. Seymour, do.; Lieut. J. C. Davis, do; Lieut. N. J. Hall, do; Capt. J. G. Foster, Engineers; Lieut. G. W. Snyder, do.; Lieut. R. K. Meade, do."

THE MONTEZUMA REGIMENT.

The head-quarters of this Regiment have been removed from Palace Garden to the corner of Park-place and Broadway. Major HUBBELL inspected one of the companies belonging to this Regiment on Saturday, when the following were elected officers of the Company: Captain—AUGUST HEIS, who served with distinction in the War with Mexico. Lieutenant—CHARLES E. KLEIN, formerly of the United States Engineer Corps. Ensign—HENRY SCHEICKHARD, who served in the German Revolution of 1848. The Company is fortunate in the selection of officers. Another Company will probably be inspected on Monday, and the Regiment completed and ready to march under the command of Col. WILLIAM H. BROWNE in a few days.

FIRST REGIMENT CONSTITUTION GUARD—HEAD-QUARTERS NO. 476 BROADWAY.

This Regiment was commenced under the title of the Advance Guard, Second Regiment, but as the Board of Officers did not wish to imitate any one, they resolved to change the name to its present designation. It is needless for us to name Col. J. S. COCKS, so well known in the Twelfth, as its Colonel; and so of the Lieutenant-Colonel, W. B. OLMSTED, well known in Chicago as an accomplished officer. The Major, Mr. O. WETMORE, Jr., and the Adjutant, are both well fitted for the positions they hold. Young men joining this Regiment will be furnished with rations and quarters on signing the roll, and all equipments furnished free. As this organization is nearly full, recruits must hurry up to be in time.

FLORAL UNION BADGES FOR LADIES.

Messrs. PRINCE & Co., of Flushing, invite the votaries of Flora to visit their gardens within the next few days to view the profusion and immense variety of beautiful Spring flowers now in their prime. There are many thousands of tulips and hyacinths, and two hundred varieties of polyanthus, primroses and cowslips. Every lady visitor is presented with a Floral Union badge.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

This Regiment is still encamped at the Battery. The men are having a hard time of it. There are not sufficient mattresses, no lights, nor anything that is absolutely necessary for the comfort of the men. SIMEON DRAPER the Chairman of the Union Defence Committee, has telegraphed to the Governor, telling him the deplorable condition of this corps.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

All officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, and privates of this Regiment, are to report themselves fully equipped in marching order, at arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock. A Drum-Major and Buglers are wanted for this Regiment. Apply at Room No. 3 Mercer House.

WASHINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

This Regiment has been accepted by the Governor and will be mustered into service immediately. The head-quarters are at Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth avenue.

COL. LANSING'S CHASSEURS.

Volunteers are flocking in readily to this regiment. The recruiting officer is busily employed enrolling names. Head quarters, No. 73 Broadway.

DEPARTURE OF THE COLUMBIA.

The Albany Burgess Corps, Salem Sappers and Miners, and Zouaves, left to-day for Annapolis in the *Columbia*, instead of the *Niagara*, as was stated yesterday.

EMPIRE CITY GUARDS.

Col. SHEEHAN has removed the head-quarters of this regiment to No. 594 Broadway.

THE CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

This Regiment has now nearly obtained its full complement. One Company from Tarrytown, one from Ithaca and one from Amsterdam will join Col. BAKER'S Regiment in a day or two.

MAJOR DOUGHERTY'S COMMAND.

Two hundred and forty men of this gentleman's command are quartered at the drill rooms of the Sixth Regiment, Centre Market.

THE STEAMER MATANZAS.

The steamship *Matanzas* has not been chartered by the Government, as reported. She is receiving cargo at her pier No. 4 N. R., to sail for her usual destination on the 8th instant, in the line of MORA, BROTHERS, NAVARRO and Co.

THE JACKSON GUARD.

The Tammany Regiment, under the auspices of the Tammany Hall Committee, and commanded by Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, is to be a thoroughly drilled and fully equipped rifle regiment of skirmishers, intended for out post duty. It is to be drilled by an experienced Crimean officer, in the modern system adopted by the French rifle regiments in the late war, and the drum and fife to be entirely superseded by the bugle. Arrangements are being made to place this regiment, which has now nearly four hundred men enrolled, in effective position. The arms are the minie rifle, swords, bayonets and revolver.

FIRST REGIMENT UNITED GERMAN TURNER RIFLES.

The above Regiment has been accepted, and will be mustered into quarters immediately.

THE ZOUAVES AT FORT SCHUYLER.

The garrison of Fort Schuyler is ready to take the field on very short notice. It was just two weeks Thursday since Col. DURYEA commenced raising his Regiment. Probably no body of raw recruits was ever brought together and advanced to such a high degree of military proficiency as this command has attained in so short a time before. Since they have been at Fort Schuyler, the men have been subjected to very rigid discipline, and any one skilled in the science of war, who shall pay them a visit, will be surprised at the precision with which they execute some of the most intricate battalion movements—manœuvres which we have seen performed by militia regiments of long standing with far less accuracy. The *corps*, in fact, has a Colonel; and that is a matter of as much importance to soldiers as the now established truth that we have a Government is to the people at large. That the Advance Guard is Col. DURYEA'S Regiment, is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a highly-trained and soldierly body of troops. Col. DURYEA has been a military man ever since he has been a man, and has risen gradually from the ranks through every gradation in the service to the position he now holds. The only fear his men have is that he will be too speedily promoted; but there is little probability that he could be induced to leave his Regiment, in whose progress he takes a great deal of pride.

The field officers and captains are all military men of ability. The Lieutenant-Colonel is GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN, of the United States Army, an officer of engineers recently stationed at West Point, and an excellent tactician. Major J. MANSFIELD DAVIES was educated at Kinsley's Military School at West Point, and is son of Prof. DAVIES, formerly instructor of mathematics at the West Point Academy. The Adjutant, THOMAS S. HAMBLIN, was for a long time Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment and afterwards figured extensively in the Kansas troubles in the time of the expedition of Missouri States troops against Montgomery. He held a position on Gen. FROST'S Staff. Captains DUMONT, DENIKE, HULL, YOUNG and WAUGH all formerly of the Seventh Regiment. Capt WINSLOW of the Seventy-first Regiment, formerly Major of the Seventy-third, Capt. DURYEA, for eight years Adjutant of the Forty-third, and Capt. SWARTWOUT, educated at a military school in Maryland, where he was for three years commandant of battalion, are Commandants of companies. The War Department has detailed several officers of the United States Army for special duty with this Regiment, in order to bring it into as high a state of discipline as possible in the shortest possible time.

The first gun ever fired from Fort Schuyler was discharged by the direction of Col. DURYEA, on Tuesday. A small brass field piece has been mounted on the ramparts, and with it, at sunset, the flag is regularly saluted as it is lowered.

On Wednesday two men attached to one of the companies, one of them a Metropolitan policeman, who, eluding the guard, had escaped beyond the limits of the fort, were recaptured by Capt. DUMONT, the officer of the day, and placed in the guard-house. The Commandant made an example of them. At the evening parade, in charge of a file of men following them with fixed bayonets, they were marched down the lines and drummed out of the fortress amid the hisses of their former comrades. Such instances of disorderly conduct on the part of the men have not been frequent, and the summary punishment inflicted in this case is not likely to render them any more so.

SECESSION AT LEXINGTON, MO.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Friday, May 3.

The Union demonstration held here last night was broken up by the Secessionists. One Union man was shot, but not seriously injured. There was to be a Union meeting here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but it has been suppressed by the Secessionists. The Secession flag now waves in front of the Court-house.

ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 3.

Gov. MAGOFFIN has issued a proclamation ordering an election in Kentucky, for Representatives to Congress, on the 30th of June.

NO CLEARANCES FOR THE SOUTH.

The total cessation of clearances for vessels to Southern ports has changed the whole current of the coasting trade, but such is the enthusiasm in favor of sustaining the Government in the present crisis, that owners and captains of vessels, with a ready versatility, are finding other employments, which, if not so profitable, are at least equally satisfactory, until trade resumes its wonted channels. Mr. BARNEY is keeping a sharp look-out for all vessels clearing from this port, to guard against the shipment of "aid and comfort," in any form, to the Seceded States.

SAILING OF THE FRIGATE NIAGARA.

The United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, which was to have taken the Maine Regiment to Annapolis, sailed yesterday afternoon from her anchorage at Quarantine, under sealed orders. She has on board a full complement of marines, sailors and gunners, and goes provided with a very large quantity of army stores.

The steamer *Columbia* was to have left at 3 o'clock yesterday, with troops and munitions for Annapolis.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

We understand that a graceless scamp who was expelled from the Twenty-Eighth Regiment because of treasonable conduct, is now going from house to house in Williamsburg, where the majority of the members of the Regiment reside, making most exaggerated statements regarding the hardships which the force was compelled to undergo on its way from this city to Annapolis. The fact that the fellow can descend to such a method of revenging himself, is the best proof that his expulsion was deserved. We can assure those having friends in the Twenty Eighth, on official authority, that the entire Regiment is in good health, and that all its wants are faithfully attended to.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Mobile *Advertiser* has some interesting items from Montgomery under date of April 26:

The convention of railroad presidents met to-day at the post-office building. Nearly all the Southern roads are represented. *The Convention resolved to carry troops at two (2) cents per mile, and provisions and munitions of war at one half the local rates.* Mail service of the first grade to be performed for one hundred and fifty (150) dollars; of the second grade one hundred (100) dollars; of the third grade at fifty (50) dollars. They agree to take Confederate States bonds in payment of their charges, if it should be found necessary.

Dispatches from Apalachicola announce that the New-York pilot boat Oriental spoke one of our fishermen at East Pass, about lights, and afterwards proceeded directly to Pensacola. It is supposed that she carried dispatches for the fleet.

Dispatches to the Government from Richmond say that it is impossible to get news there direct from Washington.

INSURRECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Philadelphia *Press* has seen a letter received by a lady now in that city, from her husband in South Carolina, who is a violent secessionist.

The writer, among other things, states that he was in Charleston, with the soldiers, during the late military operations at that place, and while absent from home, the negroes burned down four dwelling houses and eight stores, in the town in which he resides, and four dwelling houses in the vicinity. *Eight negroes were hanged*, and the writer says he supposes they shall have to hang a dozen more before a month passes.

BALLOON SERVICE.

Two balloons have been sent to Washington by order of Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island. They are in charge of an experienced aerial voyager, and will be used, when necessary, under the orders of Gen. SCOTT.

A NOVEL BATTERY.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the determination to reconstruct the bridges on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, destroyed by a mob from Baltimore, has led to the construction of a railroad battery by the Federal Government, at the locomotive works of BALDWIN & Co., in that city. One of the long platform baggage cars has been fixed with sides and top of thick sheet iron, the sides having port-holes and loop-holes for musketry. A turntable has been arranged, on which a rifled cannon is to be placed. The carriage for the gun is so constructed, that it can be fired at any angle, and from any one of the port-holes in the sides or end of the car. In place of shot or shell for the cannon, pieces of iron punched from locomotive boilers will be used as loads. This car is to be placed in front of a locomotive, and with fifty men inside, armed with Minié rifles, and seamen to work the cannon, there are but few more terrible instruments of destruction.

FORT PICKENS.

The correspondent of the Nashville (Tenn.) *Gazette*, writing from Warrenton, on April 25, talks very warlike. He says that May 6 is the day fixed by the Confederates for making the assault. A paragraph which we find in the New-Orleans *Picayune*, of April 29, however, would seem to indicate that a retrograde movement had been commenced despite BRAGG'S call for 2,000 more men. Letters received on that day announce the departure from Pensacola, for Virginia, of the Orleans Cadets, Capt. CHARLES DREUX; the Louisiana Guards, Major TODD, and the Chasseurs à Pied, Capt. ST. PAUL. These companies expect to meet, at Grand Junction, the other corps from this city.

The *Picayune*, of the same date, notices the departure for Richmond of five companies of Louisiana volunteers.

THE TREASON CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Several days since, one GREENE was arrested in Philadelphia, charged with having been engaged in the capture of Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Ga. Judge CADWALLADER, on Friday, rendered an opinion in the case, the substance of which was, that a probable case of treason had been made out; that the occupation of Fort Pulaski was an act of treason on the part of every one concerned. The jurisdiction of the United States over the fort was, under the Constitution, as exclusive and as independent of State control as if the land on which the fort was erected had not been within the limits of Georgia. It was no excuse that the defendant acted under the orders of a superior officer, unless it was proven that force was used to compel his obedience and that he escaped as soon as he possibly could. His duty of allegiance to the United States was paramount to that which he owed to the State of Georgia. The Judge therefore decided to hold the accused in $10,000 to keep the peace. Subsequently, Judge CADWALLADER consented to reopen the case to hear argument on the question, whether the Court was not bound to presume that the Government would reassert its power, and reopen the United States Courts in Georgia.

POINTED.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, edited by Parson BROWNLOW, says:

Gen. PILLOW, who is a clever gentleman in the private relations of life, and a very companionable man, sent us a message recently, which is explained in the following reply:

KNOXVILLE, April 22, 1861.

GEN. GIDEON J. PILLOW: I have just received your message through Mr. SALE, requesting me to serve as Chaplain to your Brigade in the Southern Army; and in the spirit of kindness in which this request is made, but in all candor, I return for an answer that, when I shall have made up my mind to go to hell, I will cut my throat and go *direct*, and not travel round by way of the Southern Confederacy.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

UNION DEFENCE FUND.

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